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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday, 1894.
P. BALLARAT	6757	960	T. S. Angus	13th Jan.
P. SUTLEJ	6205	800	W. Worcester	20th "
B.I. SHANNON	4139	800	E. Crewe	27th "
P. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Pardit	3rd Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	6045	1200	L. H. Moule	10th "
P. SUTLEJ	6205	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.I. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	24th "
P. GANGES	4398	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5813	1200	M. de Horne	10th "
P. SUTLEJ	6205	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.I. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Pardit	24th "
P. ARABIA	4398	800	G. Atkinson	31st "
P. OCEANA	6302	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
P. GANGES	3000	500	H. Weigheil	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	6045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
P. ASSAM	3000	500	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
P. SIAM	3000	500	H. Weigheil	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4173	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

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April 17	Shannon	4139	800	E. Crewe.

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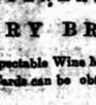

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GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,253	350	9th Feb.

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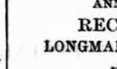

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Do. do. No. 2 ... "	"	3	8
Nautch Girl, Small size ... "	"	3	0

These Cigars contain all that is delicious in Cigar smoking, being manufactured from an admixture of Sumatra and Dindigul garden grown tobaccos. These tobaccos are rich in their absolute purity and extreme delicacy of flavour; therefore no cigars have ever been made that can equal them. They are the finest in India, the most delicious made, a real luxury.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

D. MACROPOLO,
GENERAL TOBACCONIST
BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

NEW SEASON'S GOODS NOW ON VIEW.

WOOLLEN DRESS FABRICS

COTTON DRESS FABRICS

MILINERY & STRAW GOODS

FLOWERS & FEATHERS

SILKS & SATINS

SUN SHADES.

Cash Discount 10 per cent.

137749

A CONTRACT OF FORFEITURE

THE MOST PRACTICAL GUARANTEE.

PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs MARCKS & Co., Limited, would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE BY POST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE.

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-8.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

The Noted House in BOMBAY.

Compare our Prices with other Firms.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO., BOMBAY.

OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

STANDARD BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
NEW BOOKS BY EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
BOOKS FOR THE TRAVELLER.
BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

BOOKS FOR PRESENTATION.

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.
NEW YEAR CARDS. ANNUALS. DIARIES.
BOOKLETS. CALENDARS.
NEW YEAR GIFTS.

AN

ICEBERG

IS A PRETTY COOL THING BUT IT ISN'T A PATCH

ON

"FRUIT & HONEY."

TOBACCO

WON'T BURN THE TONGUE IF YOU SMOKE

30 PIPES A DAY.

SOLD EVERYWHERE

THOS. OGDEN, LD.

Procurable from all Stores and Dealers throughout India.

Retail of all Respectable Dealers.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE:—

MR. STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVT. PLACE, CALCUTTA.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA,

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TO BE HAD ALSO AT

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,

AND

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR

ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

	Rs.	a.	
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box ...	6	8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box...	5	0	"
Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box ...	4	0	"
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box...	3	8	"
Non Plus Ultra, 100 ...	3	0	"
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box...	2	8	"

HAVANA CIGARS—

		Rs.	a.	
El Diploma 25 in a box ...		6	0	per Box
Cordelia 50	" ...	5	0	"
La Odalisca 50	" ...	5	0	"
Vera 25	" ...	6	0	"
Sins Rival 50	" ...	7	8	"
Mi Reina 50	" ...	6	0	"

AMERICAN EAGLE—

Rothschilds	25 in a box...	2	12
Regalia del Principe 100	" ...	7	8

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
H. E. LADY HARRIS, C.I.,
AN AFTERNOON CONCERT
Will be given in the
TOWN HALL
On TUESDAY, 9TH JANUARY, at 5-30 P.M.,
in Aid of the Funds of the
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.
PROGRAMME:

Piano Solo.....March from Elo.....Costa.
Mr. G. H. JOHNSTON.
Song.....Of Mistress Mine.....Sullivan.
Mr. A. J. CARTER.
Song.....The Gift.....Behrend.
Miss SWIFT.
Violin Duet ...Turantelle .....Kaff.
Mrs. GANDY and Miss PRITCHARD.
Song.....Ask Nothing More .....Marsials.
Mr. BASIL SCOTT.
Duet .....Greeting .....Mendelssohn.
Mr. and Mrs. YELD.
Violin Solo ...Scena de Ballet .....De Beriot.
Miss PEDRAZA.
(Accompanist ..... Miss FLOWER.)
Song.....La Chevenette Marguerite ...Liza Lehmann.
Mrs. MACBETH.
Song.....Serenade.....Schubert.
Mr. REDDIE.
Piano Solos...{(a) Nocturne .....Chopin.
(b) Caprice Aerien.....Wollenkampf.
Miss PRITCHARD.
Song.....Frahlingsblumen .....Reinecke.
Mrs. YELD.
(Violin Obligato.....Miss PEDRAZA.)
Song.....The Archer's Song .....Bracken.
Dr. YELD.
Plan of Seats at Messrs. SOUNDYS & Co.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 2. Unreserved Seats, Rs. 1.

A ZITHER CONCERT
Will be held
On TUESDAY, 6TH FEBRUARY,
IN THE BOYS' SCHOOL,
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, at 9 P.M.,
In AID of the FUNDS of the INSTITUTION.
PARTICULARS LATER ON.

CHEAP HUNTING SADDLES.

60 Light Hunting Saddles, similar to those used by Police Inspectors in the N.-W. P., are being sold CHEAP to clear Stocks. Original price Rs. 24. Now offered for Rs. 15 each, on account of being slightly soiled. Can be seen executed by V.P.P. only. Apply to the AGENT, Government Boot and Army Equipment Factory, Cawnpore.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the CONTRACTS for the sale of COUNTRY LIQUOR, SINDI (TODDY), Opium and Drugs in the Akola District for the year 1894-95, will be Auctioned at Noon, on the 26th January, 1894, in the Deputy Commissioner's Cutchery at Akola. The Purchasers will be called upon to Deposit (i) one-fourth of the amount of their bids or furnish good security in the Akola District.

R. D. HARE,
Deputy Commissioner, Akola District.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and FERRY TOLLS in the Nasik District, for one Year, from the 1st of April, 1894. For as particulars regarding the Tolls and the Conditions under which Tenders should be made, apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik.

Tenders should be sent in, so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, not later than 12-30 Noon (official time), on the 27th February, 1894.

H. E. WINTER,
Collector of Nasik.
Nasik Collector's Office, 3rd January, 1894.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the Rate of Rs. 7-8 per Share free of Income Tax, for the Half-year ending 31st December, 1893, payable on the 15th instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, Fort, and after that date at the Bombay Agency, during the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOOLJI JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 1st January, 1894.

FASHIONABLE PERFUMES.
JOHN R. HALL'S
TRIPLE EXTRACT OF
WOOD VIOLETS.

At the very first sniff there will be an exclamation of gratification at the Sweetness and chaste delicacy of this Perfume."—*Court Journal.*

Has a very decided and durable violet scent."—*The Queen.*

EDWIN R. SHOLESTON'S
HELIOTROPE ESSENCE.

MR. BROADBACK, Shellborough House, Pall Mall S.W.
SIR,—Will you please send a bottle of Heliotrope for Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, like the one you sent the days ago, and one small bottle of Wood Violet for Queen, yours respectfully,
J. WRIGHT,
Dovedale, Moreton-in-Marsh.
Patronised by
THE ROYAL FAMILY
and
ARISTOCRATIC WORLD OF EUROPE.
Circulars sent free on application.
Price: Rs. 1-12; Rs. 3-4; and Rs. 6-4 per Bottle.
MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.
FRESH
PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPERS.
Just Received per
P. & O. S. S. BALLARAT
PLATINOTYPE PAPER
Cold Process
in Half Plate, Whole Plate and 12 by 10 Sizes.
DEVELOPING SALTS
For above.
Also
"NIKKO" PAPER
in Similar Sizes.
"SOLIO" PAPER
in ½, 5 by 4, ½ 1-1 and 10 by 8 Sizes.
EASTMAN'S
BROMIDE PAPERS
in all Sizes, from ¼ Plate to 23 by 17.
BROMIDE LAMPS
and
BROMIDE CHALKS
FOR
Printing and Re-Touching.
ILFORD'S P. O. PAPER,
White, Pink or Mauve.
SENSITIZED
ALBUMINIZED PAPER.
Edward's X. L. Quality.
FERRO PRUSSIATE PAPER,
LANTERN PLATES,
DRY PLATES,
And a Host of Other
PHOTOGRAPHIC REQUISITES
Too numerous to mention in the limits of an Advertisement.
The Freshest, Largest and Most Varied Stock in India.
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

HENRY HISCOCKS,
BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
INVITES INSPECTION of his BAKERY which is THE BEST LOCATED BAKERY in Bombay, it being free from disagreeable surroundings. Those who desire to obtain GOOD WHOLESOME BREAD should, therefore, satisfy themselves BY PERSONAL INSPECTION that their Baker's Premises have no objectionable surroundings. He further begs to notify that he has started the Wiltshire Dairy, and that having HIS OWN MILCH CATTLE, he is able to Guarantee the Absolute Purity of his Dairy Produce.
N.B.—The Bakery and Dairy are under his Immediate Supervision.

FLOOR CLOTH.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTH or "Farsh," is made by the ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, in many Colours and Designs and of Superior Quality.
PATTERNS FREE ON APPLICATION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
LESSEE & DIRECTOR.....MR. HARRY STANLEY.

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 8TH JANUARY
(FOR POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME),
"THE QUEEN of HEARTS."
TUESDAY, 9TH, "THE MIKADO."
WEDNESDAY, 10TH JANUARY,
"LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE."
THURSDAY, 11TH, "THE MOUNTEBANKS."
FRIDAY, 12TH, "DOROTHY."
SATURDAY, 13TH, "THE COLEEN BAWN."

Doors Open at 8-30. Overture at 9 P.M. Box Office at MITCHELL'S, Meadows Street, Open from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL.
T. EMPSON .....Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 11th inst., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
15 cases trousering cloth.
6 " fine Persian lawns.
2 " white mulls.
1 " bleached jean.
75 drums Banner's patent turpentine.
10 cases Pilsener beer, in quarts and pints.
6 boxes claret.
On account of the concerned—
126 cases tin plates.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, AT OLD MEMON WADA, NEAR JAKERRIA MUSJID.

On SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned premises, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Memon Ahmed Allani, and by order of the mortgagee, Marwaree Hurnath Roopjee, the following landed property:—
A landed property, measuring about 141 square yards, and bearing Municipal Assessor's Street No. 202, 204, 205, and ward No. 673.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Indian work, baby long and short frocks, handkerchiefs, mantel-piece, border cloth, stamped cushion floselle, knitting and crewel silk, fife lace yarn, Roman satin, &c., &c.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, January 8, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a Day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Ridge," Malabar Hill, very valuable household furniture by "Wimbridge," and others, plate, wines, glass and crockery ware, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table with lamps, &c., complete, valuable ornaments, China and Japanese vases, oil-paintings and cleographs, horses and carriages, &c., the property of ALEX PALLIS, Esq.
Full particulars will be given hereafter, catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On a Day to be fixed hereafter Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Northwald," Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship made to order by "Wimbridge," rich glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, large Persian and Brussels carpets, handsome hanging and table kerosine lamps, large size elegant book cases, two iron fire-proof safes, a handsome strong English-built glass-fronted miniature brougham by Silk and Sons, a strong English-built mail phaeton by Latimer, a handsome strong Victoria landau and landaulette by Hooper, sets of English single and double harness, a large collection of curios and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Lieutenant-Colonel GERALD MARTIN.
Full particulars will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, January 8, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & REDDIE STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF BABOO DABOO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Ardesjee Peerbhoy, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 1st August, 1882, and on account of the mortgagor, the sole proprietor of Messrs. Ardesjee Jivanji and Kadurbhoy Jivanji, the following immoveable property:—
All that piece of Government land, situate on the western side of Baboo Daboo Street, otherwise called Baboo Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, 181 6-9 square yards, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 345, new No. 1638, old Survey No. 4129, new Survey No. 4129, together with the building and dwelling house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 33, new Street Nos. 173 and 175, and Ward No. 6982, and bounded on the east by sweeper's passage belonging to the premises hereby conveyed, on the west by the said Baboo Daboo Street, or otherwise called Daboo Street, on the north by the property belonging to Lookmanjee Nurbhai, and on the south by the property belonging to Hibbibai, and which said premises have been for some time, and are now in the occupation of the mortgagee and his tenants, together with their rights, easements, and appurtenances.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell Merwanjee and Motilal, Solicitors to the Mortgagee, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF SERVANTS' BLOCKS, URINALS, &c

Under instructions from S. Rebah, Esq., A.M.I.C.E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell for removal by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., in the compound of the Elphinstone Middle school next to the Small Causes Court) the material of servants block of 6 rooms and 1 block of 2 servants' rooms and 1 water room.
Also, at 3-30 p.m., in the Compound of Sir J. J. Hospital, the materials of a latrine with two privy seats and two urinals.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, January 8, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST CLASS CARRIAGES BY THE BEST LONDON MAKERS, JUST LANDED.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—
1 single-seated brougham by Holland, London.
1 double-seated brougham by Trupp and Mobserly, London.
1 self-driving phaeton by Moss Bros., London
1 dog cart by Moss Bros., London.
1 very stylish victoria, very light and suitable for one or two Horses by makers to the Emperor of Germany.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
10 bales pint and vial corks.
5 boxes bar soap of 25 bars.
15 " of 20 "
5 cases perfumed soap.
8 boxes Chas de Cazonene extra dry champagne in quarts and pints.
105 Gallons pure Spanish port.
104 " Cadiz sherry.
1 photographic camera, 5 by 4, with lens, slides, and other materials.
A quantity of household furniture consisting of Nursing room table, sofas and chairs, cabinet, almyra, writing, washhand and dressing tables, majolica and flower vases, lamps, pictures, &c.
By order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Alli Hassum and Co—
551-52-6 cases wall shades and chandelier plates.
H 1—1 cask hemispheres.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome victoria in good order.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand serviceable landau.
1 strong flea-bitten grey horse going in single harness.
1 strong serviceable landaulet.
1 English-built mail phaeton.
1 C B Bay galloway gelding, going well in harness or saddle; fine stepper and showy.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT CHINCHPOOGLY.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Dola Cutchra and Co., the mortgagees and transferees of the mortgagees, on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Govind Hao Moroba Telli, the mortgagor, the following properties, viz:—
FIRSTLY.—All that piece of leasehold ground with the messuages or two chawls standing thereon, situate at Chinchpoogly on the western side of the Road leading from Byculla to Parel in the Registration District and Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 3 and 4 and ward Nos. 7699 and 7670, containing by admeasurement 6478¼ square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under Nos. 767, and bounded on the East, West and North by the property of John Joseph Pereira and on the South by the property of Nusserwanjee Ardeer Wadia.
SECONDLY.—All that piece of leasehold ground with the messuage or two chawls standing thereon, situate at Chinchpoogly, on the Western side of the Road leading from Byculla to Parel in the Registration District and Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of assessment formerly under No. 1326, 1326a and 1326, and now under No. 11 and 12 and Ward Nos. 7677 and 7678, containing by admeasurement 556 and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under No. 767, and bounded on the East and West by the property of the said John Joseph Pereira, on the North by the property of Sorabjee Shinjee Patell and partly by the property of the said John Joseph Pereira, and on the South by the passage of the ground.
THIRDLY.—All that piece of leasehold ground with the premises standing thereon, situate at Chinchpoogly, on the western side of the Parodise, near the Gun Lotha Mills, in the sub-district and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 111 and four-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the property of Poonja Ladha, on the West by a passage, on the north by a passage of the ground and on the south by a sweeper's passage and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under No. 7.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 47, Apollo Street, opposite the Share Bazar, the valuable and handsome French-polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, crockery and glassware, lamps, pictures, &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Albert Building," Hornby Row, Fort (next to the "Bombay Gazette' Offices), the whole of the very valuable stock-in-trade of a known furniture manufactory, designed and executed to order under his own supervision, consisting of French-polished black and teakwood complete suites of dining room furniture, very neat drawing room suites, covered with velvet and tapestry of the finest quality, elegant sideboards, magnificent chiffoniers and cabinets, revolving top office tables, handsome dressing and washhand tables, very substantial-made single and double bevelled misor door almyras, neat made chairs, &c.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION
On
SUNDAY, 28TH JANUARY, 1894.
SALE OF FURNITURE, BILLIARD TABLE, PIANO, &c.
of
E. C. Moxon, Esq.,
At his Bungalow, Palli Hill, Bandora.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, January 8, 1894.

NOTICES.

THE VIENNA RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Russian Punch are obtainable from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made per month on application to the above.
C. HIRSCH.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Cocoa, Nougat, Sugar Almonds, and Parisians, &c., &c. Also Ices, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street.
C. HIRSCH.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 26 OF 1890.
MANCHOOBHAI BALGOWANDASS, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mahim, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.
VERSUS
GOVIND GANGADHER, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Dadur, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing Date the Twenty-Seventh Day of February, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, the following immoveable properties will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. Farran, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Seventeenth Day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.
PARTICULARS:—
All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant, or either of them, in the following properties, namely:—

LOT No. I.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or Foras Free hold Salt Batty ground, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of the Dadur Road, leading from Mahim to Bombay, containing by admeasurement One Thousand Seven Hundred and Seventy-one square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 554, 555, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561 and 562, New No. 13180, and New Survey No. 1-2021, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Garden of Shri Girdharilaljee Maharaj, on the West by the Batty ground of Manglia Zaveria Garud, on the North by the property of Rowandass Mooljee and Pandoo Casinath Thakoor; and on the South by the ground of Manglia Zaveria Garud, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the abovenamed Govind Gangadher.

LOT No. II.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or Foras Freehold Salt Batty ground, situate, lying and being at Mahalaxmee, near B. B. and C. I. Railway, containing by admeasurement Three Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-three square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 593, New No. 13204, and New Survey No. 2739, and bounded as follows:—On the East and North and South by the property of Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, and on the West by the property of Dinshaw Nanookjee Pitty and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Govind Gangadher.

LOT No. III.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or Foras Free hold Salt Batty ground, situate, lying and being at Near Chickloe, containing by admeasurement Two Thousand Five Hundred and Seventeen square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 335, New No. 12375, and New Survey No. 2931, and bounded as follows:—On the East and the North by the property of Radhabai, on the West by the property of Antonio Francis Luis and on the South by the property of Raghoba Junajee, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Defendant, Govind Gangadher.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, Attorneys for the abovenamed Plaintiff, at No. 19, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay—Dated this 5th day of December, 1893.
G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE

A VICTORIA (Brush Co.'s) Dynamo, 100 Volt, 125 Amp.
COMPOUND WOUND.
The Machine is in Good Running Order, and intending purchasers can see it under Trial.
Also a "BARONESS KITCHEN RANGE."
Apply at the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.
One New Single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake, suitable for one or pair, by Windower.
One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.
HOUSES FURNISHED with latest Style, neat furniture.
A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.
Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 8, BELL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)
Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.
FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.
OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.
SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.
RATES AS LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.
Regular Monthly Pension secured to mother sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.
For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—
SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
I, GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life). All Woollens and Furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.
KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.
Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.
The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING, Sold in Tins and Bottles only
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

GRATEFUL! COMFORTING!!
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. EPPS has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*See article of the Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
ALSO MAKER OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, free, on application to
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BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£250,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HAYTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.
6 " " 3 " "
3 " " 2 " "
All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KARACHI, DELHI, RANGOON, TUTICORIN, KANDY NEWERA ELYA, MANDALAY, AND ZANZIBAR
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.
When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.
For Shorter Periods at Rates to be learned on Application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees, free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due
CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID.....£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 50,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.
CORRESPONDENTS.
PARIS..... The Credit Lyonnais.
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PENANG ..... Do.
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
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COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DRAFTS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised when due.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).
ESTABLISHED AT MADRAS A.D. 1885.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, RUPEES TEN LAKHS
CAPITAL CALLED UP.....Rs. 6,30,000
CAPITAL IN RESERVE.....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,26,978
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY AND RAWAL-PINDEE.
BANKERS and AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMA CEYLON and in LONDON, EDINBURGH, DUBLIN.
FIXED DEPOSITS—12 months 5 per cent. per annum.
PRUDENTIAL FUND—Terms may be ascertained on application.
STERLING DEPOSITS—4 ½ p.a. on monies awaiting remittal.
CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle and CHEQUES on BOMBAY, CALCUTTA or MADRAS received as per Deposit Accounts.
RECEIPTS issued when desired to EITHER or SURVIVOR.
FLOATING ACCOUNTS—2 ½ p.a. on balances over Rs. 25, and not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
PROMISSORY NOTES and BILLS discounted and
CASH CREDITS & LOANS granted upon IMMOVEABLE, MOVEABLE, and PERSONAL PROPERTY pussessing a Market value.
DRAFTS issued and WIRE TRANSFERS effected.
GOVERNMENT PAPER—SHARES, bought and sold.
PAY, PENSIONS, INTERESTS, DIVIDENDS collected.
FIRE and LIFE INSURANCES arranged.
SECURITIES received for SAFE-KEEPING, liability accepted.
BANKING and MONEY AGENCY of every description conducted.
Full information and Rules furnished on applications.
(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Bombay, Office: Esplanade Road. Offg. Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 39,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000
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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
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LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DRACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Dracon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay; and at 31, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
HEAD OFFICE:
55, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, HONGKONG, & SHANGHAI.
THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
PARIS, 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON, 52, Threadneedle St., E.C.
CAPITAL Fcs. 75,000,000 (£3,000,000).
BRANCHES:—Lyons, Marseilles, Bordeaux, Havre, Nantes, Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, Hongkong, Melbourne, Sydney, San Francisco, Chicago, Tamatave, and Tananarive.
LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND,
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Current Accounts are kept and interest allowed at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances above Rs. 1,000.
Deposit Accounts are opened for fix Periods at rates to be obtained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge, if made through the Bank.
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CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! VALVOLINE THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
The Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Court of Dharumsey Puttoosey Fountain, Mint Road, by the Hon. Mr. Birdwood, 4-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 31st:—Thorndale (s), from Karachi. On the 1st:—Khurgoola (s), from Karachi. Yesterday:—Ajana (s), from Jedda; Ballarat (s), London; Ganges (s), Shanghai; and Lombardy (s), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 31st:—Ajana (s) and Vadala (s), for Calcutta; Ballarat (s), Naples (bq), Negapatam; Clyne (s), Aden; Lombardy (s), Karachi. Yesterday:—Kola (s), for Aden; and Pemba (s), Persian Gulf.

TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Common Jury will be required to attend at the High Court this morning, at 10 o'clock. Gentlemen of the Special Jury will be required to attend, at 10 o'clock, tomorrow (Tuesday) morning.

PRISONER'S DOCK.—The s. s. Lindisfarne left the dock on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Iran and Vasna entered the dock on Saturday, and the s. s. Knight Companion and Windsor Hall left it on Friday.

THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.—H. E. the Governor's Band will play at the Victoria Gardens on Thursday, the 11th inst., but not on Saturday, the 13th inst.

AMERICA BY LIME LIGHT.—A lecture will be open on the above subject by Mr. Sydenham Smith, of Poona, at Mr. Haji Cassum's bungalow, foot of the Grant Road Bridge, at 8-30 p.m. (See advertisement.)

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Vindobana, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 9 a.m., to-morrow, the 9th instant.

"TRIAL BY JURY."—The members of the Thespian Club, on Saturday night, at the Novelty Theatre, played "Trial by Jury," the Cathedral High School profiting by their efforts. The Thespian has members possessing much histrionic ability, and will doubtless ere long take front rank among amateur dramatic societies.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held, at the Society's Rooms, on Wednesday, at 5-30 p.m. The papers to be read are:—A new and little-known Hymenoptera, from India, Burma, and Ceylon, by Major C. T. Bingham, F. Z. S.; The genus Psilotum, sw, in India, by Dr. D. Prain; The Brow-antlered Deer or Thamin, by Mr. Charles F. Gilbert, C. E.; and Odd Notes by Vet-Major G. F. Bayment, C.V.D.

PROFESSOR MANCHHACHAND.—The friends and admirers of Professor Nathu Manchhachand, who has lately returned from his travels through Europe and America, will present him with an address to-day, (Monday, 8)d at the Maji Lalu's Piece-Goods Market, Mr. Vasanji Khimji presiding. Professor Nathu and Mr. Vasanji will deliver their views on the advantages of travelling abroad. The meeting is open to the public.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme during dinner at 8 p.m.:—

Coronation	March from Le Prophete	Meyerbeer.
Overture	Italiana in Algiere	Rossini.
Valse	Au Pays Des Chansons	Fahrbach.
Gli	Carmity Dance	Bolgatti.
Elf-land	Pizzicato	Barnett.
Pas Romanis	Comic Fantasia	Williams.
Intermezzo	The Road to Moscow	Lutz.
Lancers	Knight of the Thistle	Balfour.
	GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.	

GAMBLING AT KHOJA STREET.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Abdoola Shaik Ahmed and ten other Mahomedans were placed, at the instance of Inspector Nelmes, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of their accused being charged with keeping a common gaming-house at Khoja Street, and the rest together with the first with gaming therein with cards and money. The accused were arrested in the act of gambling in the house, on Friday night. The Magistrate convicted all the accused, and fined the first accused Rs. 12, two others Rs. 10 each, and the remainder Rs. 2 each.

THEFT FROM A MAGISTRATE'S BUNGALOW.—Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, residing at Chowpatty Road, reported to Superintendent McDermott, on Friday, that the theft of two silver-plated dishes (with beaded work on the borders of the covers, but otherwise plain) of the value of Rs.100, from his bungalow, either in March last or a month ago when Mrs. Hamilton arrived from England. Before Mrs Hamilton left for England, in April last, the dishes had been packed up in a wooden box, and were not required until Thursday last, when their absence was found out. The box was opened about a month ago, when Mrs. Hamilton returned from England. The police are investigating the matter.

A FATAL FALL.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Deputy Coroner, held an inquest, on Saturday, at the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, regarding the death of Varda Bhima, aged ten years, the son of a Marwaree goldsmith, residing at Thomas Street, Lower Colaba. At 11 o'clock, on Friday forenoon, the deceased went up the loft over his father's shop to cook meals and about half-an-hour afterwards accidentally fell down to the floor of the shop, a distance of about ten feet, sustaining injuries to his head. He was picked up unconscious and conveyed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. A verdict of accidental death from compression of the brain was recorded.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.—Visram Rattonsey, a Khoja, residing on the first storey of a house at Samuel Street, reported to the police, at 10 o'clock, on Friday morning, that during his and his wife's absence from home for about a quarter-of-an-hour, the lock on the outer door of the room was removed, and a currency note for Rs. 1,000, one for Rs. 10, and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 460, were stolen from a wooden box, the staple of which was found broken. The note for Rs. 1,000 was one of the following numbers:—41, 11423, 373517, 16814, 4579, and 40948. The police upon inquiries ascertained that the complainant is a poor man, and the notes in question were received by him from his partner to pay away.

ANOTHER EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT.—Application for trained teachers having frequently been sent to the Clare Road Convent, both from Bombay and from mofussil stations, the Lady Superior has been induced to open a Young Ladies' Training College. All the subjects necessary for Matriculation are to be taught, as well as domestic economy in all its branches, practical needlework, and cutting out, &c. There will also be instruction in the Kindergarten system of teaching, and the method of school management, which will enable the normalist to teach not only in organised schools but also in private families. The aim of the Normal School (which opens on the 15th instant, under the supervision of a trained mistress from England) is to qualify the student to make use of acquired knowledge in practice as well as in theory. The students will have the advantage of being taught drawing on the same plan as at the School of Art, and will be eligible for examination there. The course of training, which lasts for two years, is intended for young ladies who have passed the seventh standard, but younger students wishing to attach themselves of the training earlier may enter the elementary course preparatory to the Entrance Examination. Two classes of students (boarders and day pupils) are eligible, but boarders are preferred, as they will have more means and greater facilities.

DEATH OF A RUTLAM BANKER.—The people of Rutlam, the mercantile community in particular, have sustained irreparable loss by the sad death of Seth Deochand (proprietor to the well-known firm of Messrs. Magniram Vabhutsingh), which took place on the 23rd inst., at 3 a.m. The deceased gentleman was a renowned banker in this part of the country, and was a Government banker filled the combined posts of the Western Malwa Agency and as the Agar Central India House "khazanchi." These works he carried on with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the officers under whom he had the occasion to serve. He carried on considerable mercantile dealings at Bombay, Ratlam, Agar, Tonk, Jaorah, Mandisore, Sirouj, Nimbahera, Piploda, Chhabra, Tal, Biarah, and Jesalmere, having branches at each of these places. His integrity and amiable behaviour earned for him the esteem of all who came in contact with him. The funeral was of an imposing character and attended by more than a thousand men, among whom were the State Dewan, Reverend and Mrs. Campbell, Reverend and Mrs. Wilson M.A., of Neemuch, the Chief Justice, the Civil Judge, Kamdars to their Highnesses the Bassahiba Singhnjee and the Majisahiba Bhatianiye, the Risaldar, the present and the late Sayardars, the State Khas-nabi, the police inspector, the Girse Officer, and a number of respectable state servants, bankers, and citizens of the place. The late Seth was in his sixty-second year at the time of his death, and leaves an only son and heir, Kunwar Chandmali, and a number of friends and relatives to mourn his loss. This young gentleman (the present Seth) received his education at the Coastal College, Ratlam, and possesses a fair knowledge of English. He is very popular in Rutlam as well as among the European officers under whom he will have to serve.

AN UNESCAPING CHARGE.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, tried and disposed of the case in which Rukhmi, a Hindoo woman, aged thirty years, residing at Oomercarry, charged her husband, named Viram Trimbuck, with causing hurt to her by means of a pen-knife. It appears that complainant and accused lived happily together until about twelve months ago, when a disagreement arose between them as to the way in which they should live. The complainant wished that they should reside in the same house in which her brother and other relatives lived. The husband objected to the proposal, and they separated. During the time of separation they bore bitter ill-feeling towards each other, and quarrels occurred whenever they happened to meet. This hostility between them was enhanced when the husband filed a suit in the Small Causes Court against his brother-in-law. At 8 o'clock, on Friday, morning accused while going to a stable at Oomercarry to collect some outstandings, happened to meet his wife, who immediately began to abuse him. The husband retaliated, a quarrel ensued, they struggled together, and both fell on the ground. The wife had on her hand some glass bangles, one of which broke and cut her wrist. Some by-standers interfered and they were separated. Complainant then went to the police and stated that her husband (the accused) tried to cut off her nose with a penknife, and that when she resisted and defended herself, he stabbed her on the wrist. To support her statement she showed the injury done to her wrist. The police arrested the accused and placed him before the Magistrate, when it was satisfactorily proved that the complainant's wrist was cut by the bangle being broken in the struggle and not by means of a penknife, as represented. Mr. Hamilton discharged the husband, and fined the wife Rs. 10 for making a false and vexatious complaint.

WEDDING.—The Allbless Bane, Girgaum, presented a very animated appearance, on Thursday, on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. Jamsetji Merwanji Kapadia, (the son of Mr. Merwanji Maneckji Kapadia, the well-known merchant of Bazaar Gate Street), to Bai Maneckbai, the daughter of Mr. Sorabji Aderji Daroowala. Invitation, to be present, were accepted by nearly two thousand persons, and the hall being too small to accommodate all the ladies invited special seats were reserved for them in the verandah, where the variegated colours of sarees, artistically embroidered, presented a most delightful and novel effect. A large pavilion, decorated with crimson cloth, nice white cretons, and charming chandaliers, was erected for the convenience of the guests to avoid exposure and add charm to the spectacle and bang. The popular Band of the B. V. R. was posted in the right-hand corner of the garden, and played nice selections of music till midnight. The marriage ceremony was performed by Dastur, Dr. Jamaspji Minocherji Jamaspasana, the head-priest of the Parsee community, assisted by the dustur of the family. The illumination and festons added to the completeness of the spectacle. Sumptuous tables were laid out for dinner in the grand pavilion in two session, and each and every guest was served. The dinner commenced at 6-20 and ended at about 10-30. After dinner the guests were entertained by the theatrical music played on harmonium and fiddle by the members of the Bombay Amateur Club. Presents of rich shawls, &c., were given to the bridegroom and his father after the well-known fashion of the Orientals. The whole of the arrangements were carried out by Mr. Pestonjee Nasserwanji Pavri, who was indefatigable in his exertions to make the gathering successful.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

BOTH Companies of this Corps proceeded to Colaba North Fort, on Saturday evening, No. 2 to continue the combined gun target practice, and No. 1 for drill on the 10in. R. M. L. Guns. The 40-pounder gun were manned by detachments, under Sergeants Jackson and Moffat, Sergeant Marsland being in charge of the 63 Howitzer. The practice from all three guns was very good, Sergeant Marsland blowing one of the targets clean out of the water. After the practice, the parade was marched back to Apollo Bander, where it was dismissed.

Major Roughton, Captains Leslie and Wilson, and Lieutenants Sanders Slater, Robertson, Penny, and Barrow were the officers on parade.

The following are the highest scores made in the fourteenth and fifteenth spoon competitions decided at Coorla last week, at the 400 yards' range:—

14TH COMPETITION.

	Points.
Gunner Eakin	17
Bombardier Illsley	14
Gunner Robbins	13
Sergeant Hiscocks	14
Gunner Astadoa	12
Gunner Moulton	8
Winner of Spoon.	

15TH COMPETITION.

	Points.
Gunner C H Butler	23a
Gunner H C Coates	23b
Gunner T Lane	22c
Gunner J Reed	21d
Bombardier J Geddes	21e
Hon Member W Massey	21f
Bombardier Hesketh	20

a Winner of 1st Spoon. b Winner of 2nd Spoon. c Handicapped 3 points. d Handicapped 6 points. e Winner of 3rd Spoon. f Handicapped 3 points.

This week's competition will be at the 200 yards' range. A Corps Subscription Dance will be held at the Town Hall on Friday, the 12th instant.

THE PENSIONERS' FETE AT THE TOWN HALL.

ON Saturday evening, the Pensioners' Fete, a most interesting function, took place at the Town Hall. From the appellation of the entertainment one would expect the revellers to be all hoary old men of Father William type, but it was a pleasant surprise to see the company, including a goodly number of finely-dressed young ladies in all the glory of lace and ribbon, not a few of them positively beautiful, and young men as unpensionable looking as possible. There was a regular array of little urchins, many smiling in their mothers' arms. They enjoyed themselves in right earnest, it being the special prerogative of their age to act in total disregard to the etiquette book. This prerogative they could not strain more than they did. Of course, they could not be left at home for grand-papa's and grandmamma's chief source of happiness in old age is to see the little ones happy, and the manner in which the youngsters enjoyed themselves was enough to make the old folk's heart throb with joy. A world of delight to the children was a Christmas tree loaded with every description of toys, dolls, paraphernalia, drums, trumpets. The toys were distributed by Mr. George and some ladies, the recipients looking upon their gifts as a mighty windfall. After the Christmas tree had been divested of its treasures one would expect the children's part of the entertainment to be over, but it was not a little amusing to notice that as the time for dancing came and a polka was struck those young folks were up on their toes, dancing with each other. The dancing was enjoyed by both old and young, the music being supplied by the excellent band of the 5th Native Light Infantry, under the baton of Mr. Charles Briggs, a musician of no humble pretensions. The Bugle Major Satvajee Baider seems to be an ideal cornet player, having received prizes at various exhibitions. There was a substantial supper provided, to which about thirty pensioners sat down, and did full justice. This repast as well as the refreshments were supplied by Messrs. Pallonjee and Co., the well-known confectioners and caterers of Apollo Street, whose name is becoming almost synonymous with good cakes and excellent dinners. The company broke up at a late hour in the night, thoroughly satisfied with the varied entertainment, for the success of which the chief praise is due to Sergeant-Major Glancey, who did all that he could to please every one. He so far succeeded that it is safe to say that each man, woman, or child left the hall thoroughly satisfied.

THE BOMBAY POLICE CLUB.

CHILDREN'S TREAT.

THE Byculla Police Office presented a very lively and gay appearance, on Saturday afternoon, when the children of the officers belonging to the City Police Club were given a Christmas treat. The Police Office and its compound were gaily decorated with banners and bunting. Messrs Nolan, Jones, and Moore were responsible for the whole arrangement, which was carried out admirably. The members of the club had issued invitations to the families of the several members of the force to attend at the Byculla Police Office, at 4-30 p.m., on Saturday last. In response to these invitations, there was a large gathering of officers with their families. The number of children who took part in the treat was ninety-fifty boys and forty girls. The committee had left nothing undone to provide all sorts of amusement for the youngsters and to look to the comforts of the elders. Two Christmas trees were reared up in the northern side of the compound in all their glory, teeming with fancy toys and other articles suitable to the young folks. Indoor games were also provided for the children, and the successful combatants were awarded prizes. There was also a merry-go-round which the youngsters immensely enjoyed. After an interval the children were led to some tables covered with light refreshments, to which they did ample justice. A hearty cheer for Mr. Vincent, Police Commissioner, and Mrs. Vincent, arrived upon the scene amid loud cheers, and they took great interest in promoting the fun merriment of the little ones. After the refreshments had been partaken of, the children gathered themselves around the trees. The gifts were drawn by lots, and as each child drew its own ticket, the article was shorn off the tree and handed to the child by Mrs. Vincent. After the gifts had been distributed Mr. and Mrs. Vincent drove away amid deafening cheers, expressing good wishes to those assembled. After they had taken their departure the string band, which was in the grand pavilion in succession

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

BIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing !! ! Grand Bargains. Clearance SALE of a Thousand Sets of English Musical Boxes and Aristons is offered at Half prices. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the present month.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE "AUTO"-HARP, Latest Musical Novelty, easily learnt, no knowledge of Music being required; can be actually play a piece of Music with the first half-hour. Price, complete with Tuner, Tuning Key, Thumb Ring and Cardboard Box, only Rs. 21.—SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

NEW SHAPES in Evening Dress BOWS. Rs. 6-8 per doz. Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PAPER LAMP SHADES in the Prettiest Designs and Loveliest Tints for all kinds of Lamps, from 2 As. to Rs. 2.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Kassat, 69, Esplanade Road.

FRESH CONSIGNEMENT JAVA CIGARS Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 at Rs. 24, 3-4, 2 and Re. 1 12 per 100 respectively. These Cigars are manufactured of selected and thoroughly matured Java and Dindigul Tobaccoes. They are mildly and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other Stores.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 83, Church, Gate Street, Fort, and 34, Abdool Rhaman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay. A Trial earnestly Solicited.

WANTED, a TRAVELLING INSPECTOR Accounts: must be Experienced and able to furnish Satisfactory Testimonials as regards Conduct and Character. Pay to Start with Rs. 80. Apply to EXAMINER of ACCOUNTS, B.-G.-J.-P. Railway, Ghadeehi.

WANTED, a SECRETARY, for the Eurasian, and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India. Applications with Testimonials to be addressed to the STANDING COMMITTEE, at No. 39, Waddoo Street, Fort, not later than the 20th January.

FOR SALE at Crawford's, TO-DAY.—A fine Bay C.B. Gelding Galloway, goes well in Harness or Saddle; fine stepper, and Showy.

TO LET.—For one Month, from 15th inst., a FURNISHED BUNGALOW, on Palli Hill, Bandora. For particulars apply to "N. M." care of this Paper.

BEFORE BUYING your Oilman's Stores from Market please Compare our prices. Jam, C. and B.'s, As. 4 Jelly, 4th tin, As. 6. Raspberry Jelly, per tin As. 12. Danish Butter, tin, Re. 1-4.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo St., Bombay.

SUN LIFE OFFICE OF INDIA.—Transacts Life, Annuity, Accident Business. Terms favourable Premiums low, Profits large.—OFFICE, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TEAS!—GREAT REDUCTION!! Messrs. MORTON, MAJU and Co., in view to introducing Pure and Unadulterated Teas to RICH and POOR, are now offering, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, a class of Teas unsurpassed for DELICACY and PURITY of FLAVOUR. Price List on Application.—22, Church Gate Street, Bombay

CARPETS.—No Drawing-room is complete without a Carpet. We invite Inspection of our Stock made on our own looms. Every size and quality; beautiful designs.—S. J. TELLERY & Co., Bombay.

METAL-BODIED RUBBER TYPE.—Just received, a large Consignment of this Type, Type Pallets, &c. Catalogues to be had.—BLOOMFIELD and Co., 34, Medow Street, Bombay.

VICTORIA for SALE.—In Good Condition. Owner has no further needof it.—Address "X. Y." care of this Office.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

A LARGE and Choice Assortment of Assorted Packs and New Year's Cards, by Raphael Tuck and Sydney Saunders, and other makers, and a rich and elegant consignment of Bohemian glass-ware consisting of Vases, Centre-pieces, Card Trays, Table Ornaments, &c., FOR SALE, at B. D. MOTIWALA and Co., 13, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing, Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates from made always ready. Cakes of every description.—23, Meadows Street, Fort.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is Singer Manufacturing Co. Bombay.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I beg to inform the Public that from the 1st day at the Alexandra Hotel, and have made extensive alterations and additions to the premises, and by strict attention to the comfort of visitors I hope to merit a continuance of the liberal support accorded to me by the late Proprietor. Mrs. WINGATE, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps

HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First-class Hotel. Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms commodious and situated in the central and healthy part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Rooms, &c.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla,—Facing Khandalla Railway Station and Harbour. A favourite Resort for Visitors during the Rains. Visitors to Karli Caves, Matheran, Lohagur and Visapur Forts and all other places of interest are supplied with Tongas, Ponies and other Requisites on short notice.—Apply to "PROPRIETOR."

THE "SCANDINAVIA" Cotton-Driving Belt, all Solid Woven not in piles, cheaper, stronger, and more durable than leather. Excellent Testimonials from users in this Country. Bombay Agents.—RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

TO LET.—For 6 Months, a fully FURNISHED HOUSE, on the "Ridge," Malabar Hill Rent moderate. Apply "No. A 44," care of this Paper.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1893, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,000. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 550. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas etc. etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Music Saloons.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

THE CHAPELETTE ORGAN, with one five Octave Set of Reeds, full Length Keys, full Size, Bellows, Powerful Rich Tone, Case finely finished, an absolutely perfect Organ, in neat, compact form. Price Rs. 160 packed.—SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from HORJEE PESHAW, Diplomated Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News.—Subscription Re. 12 per year.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—School of Art Compound, Esplanade. The New MALACHITE WARE on VIEW.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business, Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press

BILLIARD TABLE,—WANTED, Full Size, on Hire, for Few Months. Address "H. R." care of this Paper.

D'MELLO and Co., Cutlers, Surgical Instrument-makers, Electricians, Repairers of Physicians' requisites, &c., and Mathematical Instruments, Manufacturers of Artificial Legs, Arms and Deformity Instruments, &c., made to suit Patients. Up-country orders carefully executed.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 2.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENGLISH OIL PAINTINGS.—A Large Variety are now being Offered for Sale at JOHN ROBERTS & Co.'s New Premises, No. 17, Hummum Street.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—ENGLISH-MADE 8-Day Chiming Clocks, richly gilded mountings, chiming every Quarter hours on one bell, Hour and eight bells, and striking hours on a loud Gong. COURSETJEE COWASJEE. G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker. 69, Meadows Street.

BEST Quality 4-Fold Linen COLLARS, in all the most Fashionable Shapes. Rs. 6-12 per Doz., Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Hundreds of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—"I employed Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon H. J. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor, Tunnel W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. H. Crisale, Esq. in charge Tunnels, Golikara:—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Tempie, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fevers. F. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. D. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of K Ismail & Co. Phillips & Co: and DANTRA & Co., at Rs. 1.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 2 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTIFICATION.

TO have the honor of meeting the Right Hon'ble the EARL and COUNTESS of ELGIN

It is hereby notified that Their Excellencies the GOVERNOR and LADY HARRIS will hold a RECEPTION at Government House, Malabar Point, at 10 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 20th January, 1894.

All Civil and Military Officers and Gentlemen entitled to attend His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Levees are entitled, together with the Ladies of their families, to attend the Reception.

All Officers and Gentlemen desiring to attend their Excellencies' Reception should submit their Names, and also the Names of any Ladies of their families accompanying them, to the MILITARY SECRETARY to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay not later than TUESDAY, the 16th January.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Reception are requested to bring with them a Card with their Names very legibly written upon it to be given to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at the time of Presentation.

Officers and Gentlemen wearing Uniform will appear in Full Dress.

Gentlemen not wearing Uniform will appear in Evening Dress.

Officers of Regiments and Batteries are requested to Pass by Collectively as usual, the Native Officers to be presented by their Commanding Officers.

Officers and Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree at his Excellency the Governor of Bombay's Levees are together with the Ladies of their families accompanying them, entitled to it on this occasion. But in order to make certain of securing the Privilege, they are requested to be at Government House not later than 9-45 p. m.

Cards of Admission will be sent to all Persons entitled to attend the Reception, and who have submitted their Names previously to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. These Cards must be presented at the Barrier; otherwise Admission will not be granted.

By Order,

T. HARRIS, Lt.-Colonel,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Military Secretary's Office, Government House, Malabar Point, 6th January, 1894.

TO-DAY, MONDAY, 8TH JANUARY, AT MR. HAJI CASSUM'S BUNGALOW, GRANT ROAD, GRAND SPECTACULAR ENTERTAINMENT (In connection with the Y. M. C. A., Grant Road), AMERICA BY LIME LIGHT. 20,000 feet of Beautiful and Artistically Colored Views of the GREAT WEST LAND. Magnificent Pictures projected by an Intensely powerful Oxy-hydrogen Lime Light. (A veritable Aladin's Lamp) BY SYDENHAM SMITH, Recently returned from a Lecturing Tour Round the World. COME AND SEE! DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY. Mr. SMITH speaks from Personal observation. PRICES OF ADMISSION: Adults .....8annas. | Children .....4 annas. To Commence at 8 P. M.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI, SURGEON DENTIST, No. 3, HORNBY ROW, Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

TO COMMANDERS, OWNERS, AND AGENTS OF VESSELS.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., undertake CHRONOMETER REPAIRS, CHRONOMETER CLEANING, CHRONOMETER RATINGS, AND THE REPAIR AND ADJUSTMENT OF ALL NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS. They employ the best and most skilful European labour only, and we believe they are the only Firm this side of India on which the utmost reliance can be placed for perfection and accuracy of work in this Department.

☞ CHRONOMETERS on hand, Ready Rated for Hire or Sale.

MARCKS & Co., Ld., CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED, A Nice Selection of DIAMONDS, RUBIES, EMERALDS, SAPHIRES, RINGS AND DIAMOND BROOCHES. ALL KINDS OF STONES OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND PERFECT.

HURJEEMULL & CO., DELHI: Chandni Chowk. BOMBAY: Rampart Row.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY, ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS. YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 16.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Sixteen Rupees. YOUR VISITING CARD. Rs. a.

100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate 2 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
Other lines, such as Club, Address, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

STEEL BOILERS, LANCASHIRE, CORNISH, AND VERTICAL IN STOCK OR IN PROGRESS.

LANCASHIRE BOILERS, 30' by 7, for 125lbs. working pressure, with anti-collapsible flanged and longitudinally welded flues, made by special machinery; also Vertical Cross Tube Boilers, of 8, 10, 12, and 16 H.P., all manufactured from specially imported extra quality Siemens-Martin Mild Steel of Guaranteed test. These Boilers embody all the latest improvements in accordance with the specifications of the Manchester Steam Users' Association.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, BYCULLA IRON WORKS, BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS. TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS, NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE, LONDON." A. B. C. CODE USED. CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed. INDENTS executed with care and promptitude. PASSAGES booked by all Lines of Steamers. All AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken. The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

ADAMS and Co., Cotton and Cotton Waste Merchants and Manufacturers, Chatham Mills, Manchester, England. All kinds of Cotton Waste suitable for Spinning and for the Manufacture of Waddings, Medicated Cotton, &c., Cotton Waste and Sponge Cloths for Cleaning Engines, Machinery, &c. All kinds of Cotton prepared expressly for the manufacture of Gun Cotton, Smokeless Powder and other explosives, Lamp Wicks and Candle Wicks, Bunting, Flags of all Nations, Cotton and Woollen Flocks, Spun yarn, mops, cotton wools, waddings scouring flannel, Turkish Towels, etc., etc. SUITABLE AGENTS WANTED.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE, BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad. PRICE.....Rs. 6.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Tuscar, 1,999 tons, Captain F L Decan, sailed on Saturday last, for Karachi, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vadola, 2164 tons, Captain J R P Alexander, sailed on Saturday last, for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo.

THE s s Lombardy, 1,571 tons, Captain J F Tyndal, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mauritius (6th December), with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE s s. Thorndale, 1,971 tons, Captain W Deckman, arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from Calcutta (25th December), with a cargo of 3,600 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Chapman, Surgn-Captain J L T Jones, Mrs J P P Lobo, Mr E Raymonds, Miss Taylor, and 66 deck.

THE s s Tanjore, 1,402 tons, Capt R Garrett, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Jedda (21st December), via Aden, with a general cargo and 470 pilgrims as passengers. During the voyage there were three deaths from natural causes. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pemba, 986 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday, for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs W Wilson and two children, Nawab Sirdar Nendoos Khan, Mr Ahmed Yarkhan, Mr Mishan bin Zalan and 65 deck.

THE B I S N. Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J Robertson, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi (4th January), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. Suoole, Mr. Lorean, Mr Crowder, Mr. Crosby, Captain Yates, Captain Cox, Captain Saunders, Mr. Kingsmill, Mr Scott, Mr Shepherd, Mr Goldstein, Mr Merwan, Mr Tikandas, and 191 deck.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Rosetta, 2,039 tons, Captain J Gadd, arrived in harbour yesterday, from China, via Colombo, with Her Majestys China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Shanghai—Mr G W Gordon. From Hongkong—Mr P P Talati, Mr J E Mistry and Mr C Jan Mahomed. From Singapore—Mr Nagardas, wife and child, and two deck. From Sydney—Lieut and Mrs Ryall, maid, and two infants. From Melbourne—Mr Pedro Fernandes. From Colombo—Mr H Rendle, Mr and Mrs Beaton, and ayah, Mr E W Wall, Mr and Mrs W Gray, Mrs M Hibtulabhoy, and infant, and servant, Mr and Mrs Hopkins, Miss Hogg, Miss C G Hogg, Rev C L Ross, Lieut B Whitehouse, and 6 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JANUARY 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
B	Clan Ranald	1,236	Young	Dunkirk	9-1	F Muir & Co
C	Naseri	830	Raffin	Red Sea	8 & P S N Co	
H	Skiddy	2121	Strachan	Hamburgh	J Mackintosh	
K	Venus	132	Florentine	Not fixed	V Ebrahim	
L	Xavier	1,035	Falkcora	Mangalore	8-1	Shepherd & Co
M	Wal					do.
O	LaSeyne	1,930	Blanc	Aden, &c.	11-1	A Simeon

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Keyser	C. Mandvie	8-1	Shepherd & Co
Brahmani	523	Budrao	Bhownagar	4-1	do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Arabia	2311	Hillocks	Liverpool	10-1	Graham & Co
3	R Rubattino	3014	Morello	Genoa	11-1	91 C Barbero
5	Havana	1,200	Olsina	Liverpool	P & O Co	
7	Giava	1,185	Susini	Genoa, &c.	11-1	O Barbero
8	Vindobana	2688	Mersa	Trieste	9-1	A L S N Co
9	Ormidale	2301	Rutter	Not fixed	W & A Graham	
13	Iran	2316	Delaxay	Liverpool	15-1	E Bates & Co
15	Vasna	672	Rickford	Bhownagar	8-1	M Vadial & Co
16	Bawrey	1542	Salbraith	Venice	19-1	Graham & Co
	Pemba (s)		Rothwell	Persian Gulf.		

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—Sloanier Nyanza, for Zanzibar. Schooner Venus, for Seychelles.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Shannon (s), 2030, Crewe	Brindisi (s), 2129, Blackburn
Iran (s), 2317, Delargy	Gwalior (s), 1618, Spock
Ormidale (s), 2315, Butler	Nizam (s), 1515, Leigh
Arabia (s), 2315, Hillocat	Ravenna (s), 1916, Browne
Kt of St George (s), 2260, Bevis	Siam (s), 1569, Weighell
Clan Ranald (s), 1336, Young	Surat (s), 1877, Hill
Skiddy (s), 2121, Strachan	Thibet (s), 1603, Denny
R Rubattino (s), 3044, Morello	Mary E Russell, 518, Nichols
Giava (s), 1818, Susani	Tuskar (s), 1984, Deacon
Beatrice (s), 1443, Edward	La Seyne (s), 1930, Blanc
Bawtry (s), 1542, Galbraith	Almora (s), 1667, Forbes
Vindobona (s), 2303, Mersa	Hutton Hall (sp), 1989, Rowlands
Assam (s), 1511, Creacy	

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Assaye, Bradford	R I M S Clive, Finny
H M S Cossack, Cross	R I M S Dalhousie, Black
H M S Marathon, Hill	R I M S Minto, Billings
H M S Sphinx, Reilly	R I M S Pinto, Gunn

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 2.

Benson, Capt, Bo, R A, off leave, from Thana.

JANUARY 3.

Buchanan, 2nd Lt, Bo, R A, off leave, from Karagora.

JANUARY 4.

Knox, Capt, Bo, R A, on duty, from Deesa.

JANUARY 6.

McLean, Lt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on leave, from Mattra.
Birch, Capt, Ass and Bo Inspr of Army Signalling, on duty, from Poona.
Clayton, Vety-Lt-Col, Bo, A V D, on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 4.

Farquharson, Lt, Ms, R E, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Cumberlege, Lt, Bo, 23rd Infty, on duty, to Poona.

JANUARY 6.

MacLean, Lt, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Birch, Capt, Ass and Bo Inspr of Army signalling, on duty, to Aden.
Rossiter, Major, Bo, D A A G, of Mus, to Aden.
Rattail, Lt, Bo, 5th I I, on leave, to England.
Clayton, Vety-Lt-Col, Bo, A V D, on duty, to Deesa.
Mason, Major, Bengal, 4th Lancers, H C, from duty, to Bolarum.

JANUARY 7.

Lloyd-Jones, Surgn-Capt, Bo, 7th Lancers, on duty, to Sibi.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 8th January, 1894.

1. There will be drill at the following places until further orders:—
At the Oval, Mondays and Fridays, at 6.30 a.m.
Indo British Institution, Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 p.m.
2. There will be Company drill for A Company on every Monday and Thursday until further orders, at 5 p.m., in the Compound of St Peter's Boys' School, Mazagon.
3. There will be Company drill for B Company, every Wednesday evening, until further orders, at the J J Hospital, Byculla, at 5 p.m.
4. There will be Company drill for E Company, at the Town Hall, on Mondays and Fridays, at 5-15 p.m., until further orders.
5. There will be Company drill for F Company on Wednesdays, at 7-30 a.m., in the Compound of St Andrew's Church, Bandora, and on Thursdays, at 5-30 p.m., in the Compound of St Mary's College, Nesbit Road, Byculla.
6. There will be Company drill for G Company on Tuesdays at 5 p.m., on the ground North of the Municipal Office.
7. As the new Khaki uniforms have been almost entirely issued, and the Serge (scarlet and blue) can no longer be required for parades, all adult Volunteers are hereby requested to return at once into store, to the Regimental Tailor at Head-Quarters, all Serge clothing, for which he will grant a receipt.
8. Volunteers are warned not to appear on parade in uniforms or badges that have been issued to them, as such being the property of the Corps will have to be accounted for.
9. The few Volunteers still remaining unsupplied with Khaki uniforms are requested to apply to the Tailor to be fitted.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be General Riding School for all members on Tuesday 9th instant at 7 a.m.
2. Recruits will attend Riding School as usual on Wednesday 10th instant, they must appear there in Drill order.
3. The squadron will parade on Thursday, 11th instant, behind the Marine Lines, at 6-45 a.m.
4. There will be mounted sport practice at the Riding School at 7 a.m. on Friday 12th instant.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major, and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th January, 1894.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
Fort Head Quarters.
To-day and Wednesday, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill Nos 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.
Tuesday and Thursday, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill Nos 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.
Wednesday, 6-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.
Thursday, 8-30 p.m.—Squad drill Nos 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.
Nesbit Road Head Quarters.
To-day and Thursday, 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill Nos 1 and 3 Sub-divisions.
To-morrow 8-30 p.m.—10-inch R M L Gun drill Nos 2 and 4 Sub-divisions.
Wednesday, 7-15 p.m.—Instructions in Laying.
Wednesday, 8-30 p.m.—Proficiency Class.
2. There will be class firing at Cooria to-morrow and Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time) and Byculla 10 minutes later.
3. As the Buff leather accutrements of No 1 Company are to be returned into Bombay Arsenal at once, it is notified for information that any members in possession of the same, who dot return the articles to the Fort Head Quarters by Wednesday next the 10th instant, will be debited with the cost of the accoutrements.

SUBSCRIPTION DANCES.

4. The 5th of the above dances will take place at the Town Hall on Friday 19th instant. A limited number of guest tickets will be issued to gentlemen non-members of the Corps The names of all guests and their ladies should be submitted to the undersigned, from whom tickets can be obtained. No tickets will be sold after Thursday next.

D. A. PINDER, Sergt.,
J. MARELAND, Sergt.,
Joint Honorary Secretaries, Entertainments Committee.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut., Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 8th January, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29.878
Temperature of the Air	74.4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66.1
Dew Point	61.6
Relative humidity of Air	0.649
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2.0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 a.m. next day)	81.7
Minimum do. do. (read at 6 a.m.)	62.3
General Directions of wind	NNE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	344

* From midnight to midnight.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 6.

CONSOLS were unchanged in London yesterday, at 98⅛; and Indian Sterling Loan at 103¾; and the market rate of Discount on short London Bills was further reduced 1/8 per cent., to 1 5/8 per cent. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1/8d. to 31 5/8d. per oz.; but in New York, the quotation for the metal was still nominal; demand Exchange on London being unaltered. Four per cent. Rupee Securities in London were 3-16 per cent. lower, at £95 13-16. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on Indian at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3⅞d. French Rentes in Paris declined 1/4 per cent. to 98; Paris Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·16¼.

To-day's financial news from London through Reuter is that Consols have declined 1/8 per cent., say, to 98 3/4; and the price of Bar Silver has further advanced 1/8d. to 31 3/4d. per oz. The weekly shipments of Specie to India are £90,000 in Silver, and £10, in Gold, for Bombay; and £50,000 in Silver to Calcutta.

Linseed was quoted yesterday at 42s. per 416lbs. cif, sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk; tone of the market firmer.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals quiet but steady; the day's Sales having aggregated 12,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indian. The price of spot Mid.-Americans remained at 4 5-16d. per lb.; but Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in the nearer positions, and 1-32d. in the more distant; the extreme quotations being 4 15-64d. for January-February deliveries, and 4 21-64d. for May-June. The day's Imports were 25,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

This afternoon the Liverpool Market closed steady, all round; Sales 10,000 bales; and Imports 10,000 bales. Spot prices are all unchanged; but American Arrivals have recovered 1-64d. of yesterday's decline.

Cotton at Havre is quoted to-day half a franc higher, at fcs. 44½ for "Good" Oomra, and fcs. 51½ for "Fine" Broach.

The total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the broken week ending yesterday were 49,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 61,000 bales; the Imports were 176,000 bales. The total Stock, as it stood yesterday, showed an increase of 107,000 bales since the previous Friday, the figures compared with those for the two previous years, however, showing a decrease of 211,000 bales, and 78,000 bales, respectively. The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe had increased during the week by 530,000 bales; while, of Surats, there were 22,000 bales more in sight, the figures which we give below now showing, in the total Supply, an increase of 215,000 bales compared with last year's, but a decrease of 68,000 bales as against those for the year before; while in the case of East Indian Cotton, the figures are now much about the same for all three years. The price of ready American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday was 1-16d. higher than on the previous Friday, while Arrivals had advanced 5-64d. to 3-32d. in the same period; the spot price yesterday having been 1 1-16d., lower than at the same time last year, but ⅛d. higher than in 1892.

In New York yesterday, 8 1-16 cents per lb. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but April Futures were 9 points lower, at 7·97 cents. The receipts at the U. S. Ports were 34,000 bales, making the week's total much greater than for the corresponding week last year, though slightly less than in 1892; the figures from the commencement of this season now showing an increase of 672,000 bales compared with those for the year before, but a decrease of 678,000 bales as against 1892.

To-day, the spot price of Cotton in New York has shown no change; but Futures for April have advanced 9 points, returning to Thursday's quotations. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports are 22,000 bales, going against 21,000 bales last year, and 27,000 bales the year before. Cotton in sight is wired at 5,580,000 bales.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

Week's receipts	1894. 122,000	1893. 121,000	1892. 203,000
" exports to U. Kingdom	137,000	31,000	101,000
" " Continent	44,000	85,000	96,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,314,000	3,632,000	5,002,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,693,033	1,332,031	2,331,000
" to Continent do.	1,291,000	1,032,000	1,284,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,350,000	1,122,000	1,295,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 5th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

Total supply of all kinds	1894. 4,593,000	1893. 4,375,330	1892. 4,637,690
" " Surats	179,000	177,169	179,560
For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—			
Stock in Liverpool	1,388,000	1,620,130	1,465,693
" London	6,000	3,500	11,000
American Afloat	330,000	130,000	370,000
East Indian "	10,000	6,000	10,000
Total	1,735,000	1,733,612	1,857,690
Price of Mid-Americans	4 5-16d.	5d.	4 1-16d.
" Good Dholleras	2 11-16d.	4 7-16d.	3 9-16d.
Difference	½d.	15-16d.	⅛d.

No business for exporters' account has been done to-day in Cotton here, and prices have receded Rs. 2 per candy, all round, the market closing steady, however, at the decline. The Mills have taken 1,500 bales, say, of our Cotton, 600 Dhulia, at Rs. 168/73½; 300 Julgaum, at Rs. 177/8; and 100 each of Chandoor, at Rs. 183; Bhosawal, at Rs. 189; and Malkapur, at Rs. 185; and of old stuff 100 each of Pachora, at Rs. 150; Dhulia, at Rs. 131; and Westerns, at Rs. 176 per candy.

WHEAT has remained quiet in tone, with only a small business doing for export.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, the feeling having been steady, and the price of *Linseed* has advanced an anna per cwt., say, to Rs. 7-7-0 to Rs. 7-9-0. per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,888	bales.
Wheat	16,173	cwts.
Linseed	3,884	"
Rapeseed	1,819	"
Gingelly	9,221	"
Groundnuts	9,503	"
Castorseed	6,074	"
Rice	11,658	"

FREIGHTS are firm, and business has been done to-day at 17s. 6d. to 17s. 9d. per ton. The "Edenhall" (s) has been berthed at about 16s. 6d.; and cargo has been booked for Marseilles and Liverpool, at 17s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at yesterday's closing rates of 1s. 3d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 3 1-32d. for Demand; and at 1s. 3 3-16d. for January-February delivery of three months' sight Credits; but, as usual on mail-days, the amount of business passing either way has been limited. A moderate

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COLLISION BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH NEAR SIERRA LEONE.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

Reuter's correspondent at Sierra Leone telegraphs that it is reported that French troops have attacked the British expedition sent against the Sofas tribe, mistaking them for Natives. Sharp fighting ensued, in which Captain R. A. W. Lendy, D. S. O., Inspector of the Sierra Leone Police, besides twenty-six of his men, and several officers and men of the West India Regiment, which formed part of the expedition, were killed.

The report further states that a French officer was captured.

SERIOUS LOSSES.

JAN. 7.

Our correspondent at Sierra Leone confirms the fighting between the French and English, and states that the French attacked the British camp at Warina before dawn on the twenty-third of December, and that the British replied to their fire. The fighting, which then ensued lasted some time, when the French withdrew their forces.

Their Commander, Lieutenant Moritz, who was wounded, was brought into the British Camp, where he died. He explained that he thought the British were Sofas, and that their officers were Arab leaders.

Ten of the French were killed, whilst the West India Regiment had Lieutenants Liston and Wroughton and a Sergeant and four Privates killed and fifteen seriously wounded. The Frontier Police lost Captain Lendy and two men killed and three seriously wounded.

The British remain at Warina, which is within the British sphere.

The troops on both sides were Natives.

REPARATION OFFERED.

JAN. 7.

The semi-official Paris press, commenting on the Sierra Leone incident, state that if the British account of the affair is confirmed, France will make the necessary reparation.

The French and English press generally discuss the matter lightly, and regard it as an unhappy mistake.

It appears that the firing lasted fully forty minutes. The Natives assured Lieutenant Moritz that the British were Sofas, and hence the attack on the British camp.

Colonel Ellis, commanding the British Expedition has written to the French Commander, assuring him, that friendly relations are not disturbed by the occurrence.

THE FLIGHT OF LOBENGULA.

Latest advices from Capetown state that Lobengula has reached the Zambesi River with two thousand armed warriors.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND IN ENGLAND.

Sir Mortimer Durand and Mr. Pyne have arrived in England. In an interview with Reuter's representative Sir Mortimer said that all the arrangements with the Ameer were perfectly satisfactory, and he extolled the hospitality of his Highness during the visit of the Mission to Cabul.

Mr. Pyne said that we had nothing to fear from Russian intrigues and that the Ameer had long desired the friendship of England. Mr. Pyne advocates as the next step in cementing our friendship, that either the Ameer or his sons should pay a visit to England.

THE VICEROY-ELECT.

JAN. 6.

Lord and Lady Elgin and family, accompanied by Colonel Durand, have started for India.

MR. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Gladstone and his family start for Biarrits on the 20th instant, and will remain there three weeks.

SIR GERALD PORTAL'S ILLNESS.

Sir Gerald Portal is suffering from severe malarial fever, which has somewhat abated, leaving him in a state of great weakness.

LATER.

Sir Gerald Portal is progressing favorably.

A PUNITIVE EXPEDITION TO ABOR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 7.

It has been decided that an Abor Expedition shall cross the border as soon as transport arrangements have been completed.

GRANT FOR CAMPS-OF-EXERCISE.

A grant of Rs. 3,900 has been assigned to the East Indian Rail way Volunteers for two Camps-of-Exercise, which will be held shortly.

THE UMBALLA MANŒUVRES.

The Maharaja of Kapurthala has decided not to send his Imperial Service Infantry to the Umballa manœuvres during this cold weather.

APPOINTMENTS.

The services of Lieutenant Kennedy, 9th Madras Infantry, have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department for appointment to the Assam Commission.

Colonel Cummins, Commanding 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, has been selected to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, Army Head-quarters, Madras.

The Commissionership of Allahabad is about to become vacant by Mr. Wright's transfer to the Opium Agency, Benares, and will be filled by Mr. G. R. C. Williams, who has officiated as Commissioner in 1892 at Allahabad and last year at Agra.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

At the next Thursday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council the Volunteers Bill will probably be introduced by General Brackenbury, and the Prisoners Bill by Dr. Lethbridge. The Bill amending the Coinage Act may have to stand over for a short time.

THE CANTONMENT CODE COMMITTEE.

The final construction of the Committee, ordered to assemble in Calcutta, to deal with the Cantonment Code is as follows:—Major-General Sandford, president; the Hon'ble Messrs. Stevens, Lee-Warner, and Clogstoun, and Major Campbell, Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow. Colonel Young, Assistant Quarter-master-General will also attend the Committee.

A CHURCH FOR MULTAN.

The Government has approved the supplementary estimate of Rs. 18,360 for the completion of a new Church at Multan.

PROVISION ACCOMMODATION FOR HEAVY FIELD BATTERY AT MULTAN.

The Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 15,070 during the current year from their reserve for military works to meet the expenditure incurred on account of provision accommodation for a heavy field battery at Multan in excess of the appropriation.

TEXT OF THE BILL ABOLISHING PRESIDENCY COMMANDS.

The text of the Act of Parliament, dealing with the Presidency Commands, has reached India in its finally amended form. The Bill is entitled "Madras and Bombay Armies' Act 1893," and consists of thirty lines printed matter. It sets forth that "Offices of the Commander-in-Chief in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, respectively, and of Military Secretary to Government of each of the Presidencies are hereby abolished," and states that "all things hitherto done by, to or before" those officers under any Act of Parliament shall be done by, etc., such officer as the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India with the approval of the Governor-General in Council may appoint in that behalf. Further, for the purposes of Section 180 Army Act his Excellency is to be deemed to be Commander-in-Chief in each Presidency. The military control and authority hitherto exercised by the Presidency Governors are to be exercisable by the Governor-General in Council, who is empowered to put the new Act into operation by public notification on such date as he may. Chapter 9 of the five Acts are repealed, and then the Bill ends.

THE SILVER PROBLEM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 6.

There is renewed excitement in the silver market with a strong revival of an import demand. On Thursday not less than £50,000 worth is said to have been sold by the Exchange Banks for shipment to Bombay. Yesterday, at Calcutta, large orders were given for further supplies.

MEDICAL DEGREES.

An interesting point will be raised at the meeting of the Calcutta University Senate to-day. At present no Bachelor of Medicine may proceed to doctorate degrees unless he is graduated in Arts. Dr. McConnell, president of the Medical Faculty, has pointed out that this restriction renders the acquisition of M. D. Degree practically impossible to the majority of Bachelors of Medicine, and that it is a cause of great disappointment and dissatisfaction. Strong representations to this effect have been made by several M. B.s in the Calcutta University.

THE CANTONMENT CODE.

It has been decided that the Cantonment Code Committee shall be composed of Major-General Sanford, C. B., C. S. I., president, and the Hon. Mr. Stevens, the Hon. Mr. Lee Warner, the Hon. Mr. Clogstoun, and Major Campbell, Cantonment Magistrate, Lucknow, as members. Colonel Young Assistant Quarter-Master General, will also attend the Committee.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

All the military officers have been ordered to join at Calcutta without delay. The expedition against the Abors, consisting of hundred rifles, 44th Gurkhas, and four hundred military police, will move forward as soon as transport arrangements are completed.

NEW YEAR'S HONOURS.

The honour of Knighthood has been conferred on the Hon. Mr. Justice Prinsep, senior member of the Calcutta Civil Service, and Judge of the High Court.

CALCUTTA STEEPLECHASES.

EXTRA DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 7.

HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.

Mr. Annandale's Dutchman, 10st. 10lb., Alford 1
The Maharajah of Patiala's Prince Imperial, 10st. 12lb., Scott 2

Won by a dozen lengths in 5 min. and 27 2-5 secs.

THE PONY HANDICAP.

Mr. Bunnish's Lalkhan, 11st., Scott..... 1
Mr. Ranjeet's Hard Times, 9st. 11lb., Cubitt. 2
Mr. Garth's Tug, 11st., Alford..... 3

MAIDEN PONY.

Mr. Ranjeet's Little Nell II., 10st. 12lb., Cubitt 1
Mr. Rodocanachi's Whiff, 11st. 7lb., Norton 2
Mr. Proper's Muriel, 10st. 6lb., Wall 3

Won by four lengths in 4 min. and 27½ secs.

HUNTERS' HANDICAP.

Lord W. Beresford's Milton, 10st. 11lb., Scott 1
Capt. Jenkin's Half Pay, 12st., Owner..... 2
Mr. Rally Coy's Kingsmill, 10st. 4lb., Alford 3

A good race won by 2 lengths in 5 min. and 18 secs.

PONY STAKES.

Mr. Henly and Carrick's Little Hope, 8st. 7lb., Robinson 1
Mr. Gregory's Brunette, 10st. 10lb., Mr. Edward 2
Mr. Kook's Octavius, 9st. 7lb., Greenhalgh... 3

Won anyhow in 1 min. and 10 secs.

AVENUE STAKES.

Mr. Thomas's Orlando, 9st 8lb, Robinson ... 1
Mr Butler's Kitchigh, 10st. 10lb, Mr Edward 2
Aga Moochool Shah's Minishaha, 11st. 5lb., Smith 3

Eleven ran. The winner came in hard held, three lengths ahead. Time 1 min. and 22 secs.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 6.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji received a grand ovation here, en route to Bombay. The railway station was beautifully decorated and two addresses were presented, one on behalf of the citizens being read by the venerable Pandit Bishumbhar nath. Notwithstanding office hours large crowds assembled and proceeded through the town with elephants, bands, and kinkhob banners. The streets were overcrowded. The horses of Mr. Dadabhai's carriage were unyoked, and the carriage was drawn by the people, and flowers and garlands were showered on him in various places. The party, consisting of Sir Romeshchunder, the Hon'ble Mr. Charuchander, Rai Bahadur Ramcharandas, Pandit Madanmohan, and several others, accompanied Mr. Naoroji to the next station. Repeated cheers were given for Mr. Naoroji, the Central Finsbury electors, and the Queen-Empress.

BHUSAWUL, JAN. 6.

A grand and enthusiastic reception was accorded Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee, M.P., by the Bhusawul public amidst showers of flowers. The waiting-room was tastefully decorated, a band playing the National Anthem. Songs were sung by Parsee girls. Upwards of a thousand people were assembled. Several European ladies and gentlemen also graced the meeting by their presence. The honorable member thanked those present in a eloquent speech, and the train started amidst loud cheering for his long and useful career.

JALGAON, JAN. 6.

A warm reception was given here to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji M.P., by all the communities of Jalgaon, this evening. The station platform was overcrowded with ladies and gentlemen of different ranks. Every one was very anxious to honour him.

KHANDWA, JAN. 6.

Mr. Dadabhai was presented with an address from the Khandwa public. It was read by Mr. Haridas pleader. The leading gentlemen of all communities present were introduced by Mr. Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Kapadia, and the Parsee Priest, Jamaspjee Dessai offered blessings.

NASIK, JAN. 7.

On behalf of the Jain community of Nasik Mr. Dudhamal Kewalchand presented an address at Camp Deolali to Mr. Dadabhai with attar and gulab on Saturday midnight. In accepting it Mr. Dadabhai remarked that it was a happy sign of the bright future since the backward communities do realize the position.

NASIK, JAN. 7.

A large and influential public assembled to greet Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, M. P., at the Nasik station, at 11 p. m. yesterday. The station was elegantly decorated and well illuminated. Fireworks were discharged. An address was presented and replied to.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJORS BARLOW, 18th Company, Southern Division, and English, 7th Company, Eastern Division, are permitted to exchange Companies.

THE issue of pay to a soldier in debt is in future to be rigidly restricted to 2d. per diem, except in cases of a really special and unusual nature.

LIEUTENANTS E. C. DACOSTA, East Lancashire Regiment, and F. L. Fosbery, Royal Irish Regiment, proceed home on nine months' leave on medical certificate.

THE Government have decided, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, to allow soldiers to remit at any time during the course of a financial year the full amount of the net pay earned by them during that year.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. S. M. Price, A. M. S. having, on the 2nd January, reported his arrival from the Nerbudda District, is directed, under instructions from Army Head-quarters, to assume the temporary Administrative Medical Charge of the Allahabad District from the above date, vice Surgeon-Colonel W. T. Martin, M. D., A. M. S.

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE BAZAAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It may interest many of your readers to know that, after all expenses have been paid, there remains a net gain to the Funds of the Scottish Orphanage Society of Rs. 10,807-7 as a result of the Bazaar held last month. Will you permit me, on behalf of the committee, to take this opportunity, through the medium of your columns, of heartily thanking all who have contributed to this very gratifying result. Some of the stall-holders have still a few articles left on hand, which they will be glad to dispose of at reduced prices.—Yours, &c.,

D. M. INGLIS, Hon. Treas.,
Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society.

January 6.

THE COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK.

THE net profits of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1893, are shown to amount to Rs. 77,900 which have been distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
To dividend (free of income-tax) at 10 per cent. per annum	31,250
" Reserve Fund (raising that fund to Rs. 5,50,000)	10,976
" Bad Doubtful Debt Fund (raising that Fund to Rs. 95,000)	5,000
" Balance carried forward	31,450
Total ....Rs.	77,900

Inclusive of Rs. 3,70,000, of capital held in reserve, this Bank since its establishment in 1886 has built up a total of reserves amounting to Rs. 10,27,900, and has distributed in dividends over Rs. 4,90,000.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 22.

THE protracted sittings of the House of Commons—"this Parliamentary martyrdom," as Mr. Goschen calls it—and the influenza between them seem likely to have a depressing effect on the Christmas festivities. The country gentlemen are very indignant, and no wonder, for the decision come to by her Majesty's Government to recommence operations at Westminster on Wednesday, will compel members, whose homes are at a distance to travel up to town on Boxing Day. A railway journey on a Bank Holiday at any time is not quite the most delightful experience that one can imagine. Your readers will understand what the discomforts must be on the one day of the year when every self-respecting Englishman of the masses—in Scotland I believe they take little or no account of Boxing Day, and it is not there even an official Bank Holiday—gives himself up to what he is pleased to consider "enjoyment." The overcrowded carriages, the boisterous passengers, the lateness of the trains, and the other incidental inconveniences from which our aggrieved legislators will suffer, are not likely to improve their tempers, and it will be nothing short of a miracle if we do not see serious turmoil at St. Stephen's before this waning year is out. No one who has been in the hands of la grippe—and I am sorry to say that in the present visitation of the fiend at least one London correspondent is almost *hors de combat*—could wish the same misfortune to happen to his greatest enemy; but there are legislators wicked enough—legislators are a wicked race—to desire that poor Mr. Mellor might have a mild attack. If he were to break down, then the House would be compelled to stop, for the Speaker is still unable to resume his duties, and it seems that only his duly-appointed *locum tenens* can act for him. The numerous Deputy Chairmen, Sir John Gorst, Sir Julian Goldsmid, and the rest can be utilized when the assembly is in Committee, but not when it sits as the whole House. Fortunately for Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, unfortunately for the galley slaves, as they consider themselves, Mr. Mellor shows no sign of ill-health; but influenza is an insidious disease. A man may apparently be all right in the morning; and prostrate in the evening. The epidemic is increasing rather rapidly in the Metropolis, although it is not so severe as in the most disastrous of all the outbreaks that of the winter of 1891-92. According to the Registrar-General's return the deaths in London attributed to influenza last week numbered 164, as compared with 36, 74, and 127 in the preceding three weeks. In one week in last January twelvemonth the mortality jumped from 271 to 506.

There has been a cessation, or at any rate a diminution of the talk about an immediate dissolution of Parliament. Some people professed to think that a great deal would depend upon the result of the election decided yesterday. They argued that if Mr. Leese were defeated there would be no inclination on the part of Mr. Gladstone to appeal to the country, while if the hon. gentleman succeeded in retaining the seat by an increased majority, the Prime Minister might be disposed to try his luck with the constituencies. "What Lancashire thinks to-day England will think to-morrow," is a saying less common now-a-days than it was a few years ago; but the influence of the great northern county is still very considerable, and whatever may suggest itself now to those whose duty it is to make the worse appear the better reason the Accrington contest was from the day it opened generally regarded on a more or less accurate test of the feeling of the country. Judged from this standpoint the result is somewhat disappointing to both parties. The Conservatives indulged the hope that they should recover the ground they lost at the last General Election and recapture the fortress they won from the enemy in 1886. They have not done this, but they are entitled to take somewhat cold comfort of having reduced Mr. Leese's majority from 547 to 258. Of course, the Conservative candidate was under this disadvantage that it is always a slightly unpopular thing to oppose a man who comes down for re-election in such circumstances as those that brought about the fight in Accrington. Many persons think that this rule even in case of Ministers ought to be abolished. *A fortiori* it ought not to apply to a member who is appointed to a merely judicial post like that of the Manchester Recordership. That stronger efforts were not made to secure sympathy for Mr. Leese on this ground must I suppose be put down to the fact that both sides welcomed an opportunity of feeling the pulse of the electorate.

One effect of the Accrington Election has been to stiffen the backs of the Government in opposing the Lords Amendments to the Employers' Liability Bill. It will be remembered that when the measure in question was under the consideration of the Upper House the youthful Lord Dudley easily persuaded the peers to pass a "contracting-out" amendment that went further than was desired by Mr. M'Laren who led the opposition in the Commons. The Lords amendments came up for discussion on Wednesday, and some capital was made of the fact that Mr. Hodge, the Conservative member at Accrington, was opposed to going the full length of the Lords. To outsiders the importance of the difference may not seem so great as it is regarded by Parliamentarians. Lord Dudley would give the power of contracting out not only to existing mutual insurance funds, but to similar funds that may be established in the future. Mr. M'Laren who sits for a railway constituency, less logically wishes to confine this privilege, and in voting with the Government against the Lords he has laid himself open to some bitter reproaches from which he tries to defend himself, reminding his accusers that his father was the son of a man who in his lifetime led the Independent Liberal party in Scotland and the nephew of Mr. John Bright. Is independence also an hereditary virtue? The action of the Liberal Government in rejecting almost contemptuously the Dudley amendment has been described as part of the "noble game of hustling the Lords," and certainly the resulting indications of an intention to accentuate the prejudice existing among the Masses (with a big M) against the hereditary Chamber and the relations of the two branches of the Legislature are becoming so strained that some people actually expect Mr. Gladstone to go to the country with the cry of "Down with the House of Lords." If that is his object he will probably not dissolve just yet, but defer his appeal until the peers have refused to consent to the ambitious Registration reform that the tail of the Liberal party are urging him to propose, and to which in fact he is committed. Here in England the rejection of the Home Rule Bill has not produced a ripple on the surface of politics, it may be different if the peers refuse, as they are pretty sure to do to pass one man, "one vote," without it is accompanied by a scheme of Redistribution and a Welsh Disestablishment as they are certain to do. A straw shows which way the wind blows, and the speeches of Under-Secretaries, especially when one of those Under-Secretaries is the son of the Prime Minister, sometimes foretell coming events. No little attention has, therefore, been paid to some remarks that Mr. Herbert Gladstone used at Accrington the other day, and it has not been forgotten that he has previously played the role of a forerunner. Mr. Herbert Gladstone believes that we are on the eve of a crisis with regard to the House of Lords. He warns the peers not to be lulled by the apparent indifference of the country to the rejection of the Home Rule Bill. His father could have changed all that had he been so minded; but he has hitherto had other things to occupy his time. He will be ready when the hour strikes. "Though we do not talk very much about it now, when the time comes the country will find us quite ready to take off our coats and waistcoats in the work of bringing that august assembly to an end." So it is not to be mending but ending. Mr. E. Robertson who now fills the office that Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett once adorned, the Civil Lordship of the Admiralty, has also delivered his soul on the subject of hereditary political wisdom with quite as much vehemence as Mr. Herbert Gladstone and with less good taste. Mr. Robertson had to address at Stratford an "indignation meeting," and he did his best to be as indignant as possible. "Who" he is reported to have observed "were these gentlemen—who assumed to challenge the decisions of the representatives of the people." Most of them were there, because they were or were supposed to be the sons of their fathers. He was not disposed to regard either title as sufficient to control or cancel the wishes of a free people. He did not believe in the necessity for two Houses of Parliament. Mr. E. Robertson may not be a very important person—a Civil Lord of the Admiralty if Mr. Caine and Sir Ashmead will forgive me for saying is not so usually—but this I suppose is the first time that a Minister of the Crown has publicly advocated a single Legislative Chamber. Mr. Robertson is a Scotch member—that almost goes without saying, seeing that he is a member of Mr. Gladstone's Government—and perhaps he looks forward to the political Millennium when not only Ireland but Wales and Scotland will have their own Parliaments. Possibly, Mr. Robertson thinks that a single chamber is good enough for "undisciplined" Englishman.

The full-dress debate on the state of the Navy ended as everyone expected it would; the Government having in their superior wisdom chosen to regard Lord George Hamilton's resolution as a mere party move, their followers naturally rallied round them, and we had the somewhat curious spectacle of members of Parliament who actually took part in the great City demonstration going into the lobby to vote for the amendment. Mr. Balfour as his friends would doubtless admit in their more candid moments made a slight tactical mistake in putting up Lord George Hamilton to lead the attack. This was evidently seen when it was too late, for the ex-First Lord of the Admiralty made strenuous almost painful efforts throughout his speech to divest it of party. The most suitable man for the job was Sir Charles Dilke (whose speech made such a profound impression upon the House) and next to him, Sir Albert Rollit who whatever a critical world may say about his unequalled ubiquity, occupies a unique position in the House not only on the score of his independence but also as a representative. From the Associated Chamber of Commerce downwards there is scarcely a public body of national importance with which he is not more or less prominently connected. Probably, it would have been wiser if Lord George had contented himself with proposing the first part of his motion:—"That in the opinion of this House it is necessary for the maintenance of the security of the country and the continued protection of British interests and commerce that a considerable addition should be made at once to the Navy." Nobody but an adherent of what Mr. Chamberlain styled that "extremely well-known but most mischievous body the Peace Society" would have ventured to deny that proposition. But when he urged the House to call upon Her Majesty's Government to make before the Christmas recess a statement of their intentions in order that immediate action might be taken thereon, he enabled the Prime Minster to score an immediate advantage. I say immediate, for although Mr. Gladstone's amendment affirming the self-evident principle of Ministerial responsibility and expressing confidence in the Government to do what is necessary at the proper moment, no one doubts for a moment what the issue will be. Mr. Gladstone astonished his listeners by the vigour with which he dealt with the constitutional aspects of the subject, a topic that seems to have a special charm for him, but skilful as the speech was as a piece of dialectics it had one fatal defect; it showed that Mr. Gladstone has yet hardly realised how deep is the feeling of the country, and he utterly failed to reassure those who like Sir Charles Dilke consider the present situation even more critical than that of 1884. It was rather amusing, or would have been so if the occasion had been less grave to hear the Prime Minister's sneers at a mere foreigner like Mr. Tracy, the ex-Secretary of the United States Navy, for sending us his opinion across the Atlantic. There are other subjects on which Mr. Gladstone has different ideas about foreign opinion; but that by the way. To follow Mr. Gladstone, Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttleworth (that square peg in a round hole as they used to say of him when for some occult reason he represented India in the House of Commons) and Sir William Harcourt in their confusing comparisons of our ships with those of our rivals would be uninstructive, particularly as the Chancellor of the Exchequer has had himself to admit that the most important of his own statements conveyed a wrong impression. In spite of the laborious days he has spent, as he tells us, at the Admiralty examining the question, he did not quite arrive at the facts. The House was, no doubt, much impressed when Sir William Harcourt quoted the responsible advisers of the Department in support of the statement that the existing conditions of things with respect to the Navy is satisfactory. The opinion of the Admiralty experts, it now appears, was limited "to the relative force of the various countries in respect of first-class battleships completed in the present financial year"—not exactly the same thing. It is very hard upon a Chancellor of the Exchequer that a fresh burden on behalf of the Naval forces should be thrown upon him when he has almost as much difficulty to make both ends meet as a financial member of Council in India; but the burden has to be faced: it would be better for his reputation and the popularity of the Liberal party if he admitted this at once and announced unequivocally how the difficulty is to be met.

Mr. Gladstone has provided Mr. Labouchere with another grievance against the Royal Family, and now we may be sure the senior member for Northampton will spend a happy Christmas. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg has given up the annual allowance of £15,000 voted to him on his coming of age, but proposes to retain the additional grant of £10,000 a year made on his marriage twenty years ago. The ground on which he has with the assent of the Government decided not to give up the latter amount is that he intends to visit this country every year and to reside at Clarence House, which it had been supposed was to be given to the Duke of Connaught. Mr. Labouchere wants to compel the Duke of Saxe-Coburg to surrender the whole of his allowance, and although he could not master a sufficient numbers of member to enable the question to be discussed last night, he threatens mischief in the future. Mr. Gladstone who has never sought for popularity by cheap gibes at Royalty, was evidently shocked at the turn things took last night, but personal experience has shown that in a matter of this sort his influence does not count for much with the more advanced of his followers. It appears that the Saxe-Coburg ducal revenues owing to encumbrances left by his Royal Highness's predecessor are not what would be called regal, but in order "to save her loyal subjects from a disagreeable situation" the leading Ministerial organ, perhaps under inspiration, suggests that the Queen should "come to the rescue." Some people might think that in appeal to Mr. Labouchere to withdraw his opposition would have been more scientifically effective. Mr. Gladstone's statement detailing the arrangement. The Duke has resigned his membership of the Privy Council, but the question of the retention of his seat in the House of Lords still remains unsettled.

POSTCRIPT.

As I am closing this letter news reaches me of the sudden death of the Right Hon. Edward Stanhope, who under Mr. Disraeli filled the office for two years of Under-Secretary of State for India, and in the late Administration occupied with conspicuous ability the post of Secretary of State for War. A younger son, he was not, I believe, largely endowed with this world's goods until on attaining Cabinet rank, a relative left him Revesby Abbey in Lincolnshire, wherewith to maintain his position. Mr. Stanhope was 53, but looked younger. To his Excellency the Governor of Bombay the sad intelligence will be as distressing as it is to all in this country who enjoyed the privilege of the deceased statesman's friendship. It will be remembered that before going out to India Lord Harris was the colleague of Mr. Stanhope at the War Office.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE first annual athletic meeting of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association has been fixed to be held on Friday and Saturday, the 16th and 17th of February next. A programme, consisting of some eighteen events, has been settled by the executive committee, and includes open races for distances up to a mile with a hurdle-race, a half-mile steeple chase, and three leaping events, high, wide, and pole jumps, besides cricket-ball throwing. Several minor events suitable for boys varying in age from twelve to sixteen are provided. Every competing school will be entitled to send not more than two representatives for each event. Suitable marks will be assigned to the first, second, and third in each event, and the school whose pupils secure the highest aggregate total in all the events will be entitled to hold the Association Athletic Challenge Shield, which is now on exhibition at Messrs. Hamilton and Company's establishment at the corner of Church Gate Street. The shield is a beautiful specimen of the silversmith's art, and is well worth seeing.

RUTTONSEY MULJI MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN.

ONE more artistic and beautiful structure has been added to the many handsome buildings of Bombay, which is gradually changed into a "city of palaces." The same hand which has made up the plans of the three most handsome and architectural buildings, the Sailors' Home, Victoria Terminus, and the Municipal Buildings, of this city, made the plans of this new structure also, which is a Memorial Fountain, erected by Mr. Ruttonsey Mulji, in memory of his only son, who died about two years ago, when he had just completed his fifteenth year. The monument is as useful as well as ornamental. The drinking fountain will be used by people who have no means of obtaining drinking water at their own places, and it also affords a good deal of convenience to the labour cartmen to water their bullocks. Thus the fountain, designed as it is by the well-known architect, Mr. F. W. Stevens, C.I.E., has for its terminus the name of Mr. Ruttonsey's son. It is situated at the junction of the Mint and Frere Roads, and is to be declared open this afternoon by the Hon'ble H. M. Birdwood, C.S.I., before a public gathering. The statue, a fine piece of work, and a faithful representation of the one for whose dear memory the fountain is erected, is executed, by Mr. John Griffiths, Principal, Sir J. J. School of Art. The models of enrichments, which add so much to the beauty of the structure, were prepared by Mr. Gomes and students of the local School of Art, under their principal's direction. The architect, assisted by an artist, is thus able to produce a structure, which can be classed among one of the ornaments, of which the city is so justly proud. The cost of it is nearly Rs. 23,000, solely borne by Mr. Ruttonsey. It is to be presented to the Corporation for the benefit of the public. The work of constructing this fountain was carried on by Messrs. Wardon and Company, and was closely supervised by Mr. Stevens, who has displayed so much skill and genius in preparing the design. The height of the fountain from ground level to the top of the terminal figure is forty feet. The lower basin, drinking troughs for animals, steps and base of central portion are in hard blue basalt stone. The upper basin is of white stone, and is supported by polished red granite columns with white stone moulded bases and carved caps, over which project elephants' heads, from the trunks of which the water flows. The face of the basin is richly moulded and carved with Oriental foliage and grotesque heads, and from the mouths of the latter water flows freely. The dome which is of white stone, is supported by blue polished aberdeen granite columns with moulded and carved caps and bases. From the basin below the dome a number of jets have been arranged, which give a grand display of water. There will be two drinking fountains for the public, one on the west and the other on the east side. The construction serves two purposes: it puts before the public the picture of the late youngster; and also acts as a source of giving relief to the bullocks and cows, animals held in reverance by the Hindus. The site selected by the Municipal Commissioner, and subsequently sanctioned by the Corporation, is the best under the circumstances, for it is situate on the way to the docks from the Fort, and thousands of carts pass by everyday.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 22ND DECEMBER.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steam-ship Ballaarat, Captain T. S. Angus, with the Overland Mails of December 22, arrived in Bombay harbour, at noon, yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr G P Robinson
Surg and Mrs Sweeney and infnt
Mr F Le Fenvre
Mrs A Bailey and 2 infts
Mr Dixon
Rev J M Hall
Mrs Walther
Mr, Mrs and Miss Kerr
Miss Ransford
Capt and Mrs Steel and infnt
Mrs Hartwood and infnt
Miss Savage
Miss Dallas
Dr Sommer (Jr)
Mr and Mrs Wittkowsky and 2 children
Mr P J Shaw
Mr J Cowell
Mr and Mrs Ellis and infnt
Mr R Singh
Mr G H Maxsted
Rev and Mrs Chapman and infnt
Mr C R Stephens
Rev J and Mrs Brandram and two infts
Miss Sutton Jones
Mr Mitchell

FROM BRINDISI.

Mrs Bigge Wither
Mr L Bigg Wither
Mr and Mrs Berry White
Capt C H Hicks
Maj and Mrs May
Rev E N Thwaites
Miss Faulkner
Mr A St. J Ingle
Col G H Trevor
Mr M R Jardine
Mr and Mrs Scharamanga
Capt and Mrs H M Jackson
Miss Roade
Roshia Bi
H H Thakore of Gondal, wife and child
Mr and Mrs Wilkie
Mr Hamilton
Mr Newton
Mr Macmillan
Mr Ashworth
Mr Sulisram Vyasje
Mr J T Gedman
Mr Schulizat
Mr J C Groom
Mr Palmer
Maj Young
Mr Lonsdale
Lord Worsterton
Mr and Mrs T Weir
Rev P N and Mrs Evans
Mr T Livesay
Mr A Brown
Mr W Woodman
Mr F Naka

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Lt and Mrs Holbeche
Mrs J Costa
Mrs O Costa, child and 2 infts

FROM MALTA—Mr, Mrs and Miss Briscoe.

FROM MARSEILLES—Mrs Yates.

FROM ADEN.

Mr D Davies
Mr and Mrs Binns
Mr Mason
Mr Hormusjee Cowasjee

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, DEC. 22.

THE COURT.

THE Queen and Court left Windsor Castle on Monday for Osborne, where her Majesty will spend Christmas.

The Prince of Wales presided on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Governors and Fellows of the Imperial Institute, and, together with the Duke of York, dined at the Institute in the evening.

The Princess of Wales has recovered from a slight attack of influenza.

The Duke and Duchess of York received on Saturday a deputation from the Principality of Wales, who presented to their Royal Highnesses a wedding gift from the Welsh people, consisting of a massive centre-piece, weighing over 3,000 ounces, and composed of gold and silver from Welsh mines.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The House of Lords met on Monday, and sat for a few minutes to pass the Sea Fisheries Regulation (Scotland) Bill. On Tuesday the East India Loan (£10,000,000) Bill was read a first time, and on the motion of Lord Kimberley the Standing Orders were suspended, and the Bill passed through all the remaining stages.

In the House of Commons on Friday, the first 18 clauses of the Parish Councils Bill were disposed of, and on clause 19, relating to the appointment of guardians of the poor, Mr. Long appealed to the Government to drop the Poor Law provisions of the Bill; but Mr. Fowler and Mr. Gladstone refused to assent to that course, and the discussion proceeded. On Monday, the East India Loan (£10,000,000) Bill was read a third time. The Parish Councils Bill was then resumed, and a long debate followed on Mr. Rathbone's amendment to Clause 19 for the appointment of a small proportion of nominated members to Boards of Guardians, but the Government resisted the proposal and the discussion was not concluded. On Tuesday Lord G. Hamilton moved his resolution in favour of strengthening the Navy, to which Mr. Gladstone moved an amendment, which was virtually a vote of confidence in the Government. A long debate followed, in which many leading members took part. A division was taken, which, on strictly party lines, resulted in a majority of 36 for the amendment, the numbers being 240 against 204. Last night the Lords' amendments to the Employers' Liability Act were considered. Mr. Asquith moved to disagree with the amendment permitting contracting out of the Act. Mr. J. Chamberlain supported the amendment. A long debate ensued, terminated by the closure, and Mr. Asquith's motion was carried by 213 against 151.

POLITICAL.

Mr. Goschen was the principal speaker on Friday night at an "At Home" of the United Club, held at the Westminster Palace Hotel, and severely criticized the proceedings of the Government in reference to the application of the gag in the House of Commons, the curtailment of the holidays, and the action of Ministers in regard to the Employers' Liability and Parish Councils Bills.

Sir E. Clarke, M.P., addressed a public meeting at Uxbridge on Monday, and adversely commented on the action of the Government in adding to the Parish Councils Bill (to which all parties were favourable) a complete change in the administration of the Poor Law.

IRELAND.

At Dublin, on Friday, the two men, Nolan and Mearns, charged with the murder of Patrick Reid in Cardiff-lane, were brought up for examination before the police magistrate and remanded for a week.

At Galway Assizes, on Friday, James Moran, convicted of the attempted murder of Mr. Moloney, solicitor, and James Kennedy, convicted of the Manslaughter of John O'Connell in a dispute at a football match, were each sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude. On Saturday, John Roche was convicted of "moonlighting" in North Cork, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

In reply to an invitation to address a mass meeting of Irish Unionists in Dublin early next year, Mr. Chamberlain has written expressing regret that, in view of the unexampled state of public business and the determination of the Government to keep Parliament sitting till all the legislation it has proposed has been dealt with, he cannot give a favourable answer at present.

GENERAL.

Sir Phillip Currie, Permanent Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, has been appointed British Ambassador at Constantinople.

Intelligence has been received in England that Captain Gwynnyd Williams, who was reported missing during the operations in Matabeleland, was surrounded by a body of hostile natives, several of whom he killed and was then shot himself.

The Duke of Cambridge made his half-yearly inspection of the cadets at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, on Saturday.

Replying to a deputation from the National Union of Teachers who waited on him on Saturday to draw attention to the irregular attendance of the pupils in primary schools, Mr. Acland said the Home Secretary and himself would be glad to turn their attention to some improvement of the law on the subject.

The third annual meeting of the British South Africa Company was held on Tuesday in London. The Duke of Abercorn presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, briefly reviewed the events of the past year and indicated the lines of future development contemplated by the directors. The Duke of Fife seconded the motion. Explanations on various points were given by Mr. Hawksley, the company's solicitor. The report was unanimously adopted, and other formal business transacted.

Lord Onslow presided on Monday at a conference of members of local authorities held in Shoreditch Townhall to consider a scheme for the relief of the unem

between the two races to the ... of the Hindus of which I have ... The Bhattias, Lohanas and ... street preaching on the sub... ... of Indis have added fuel to ... ... the Veraval-Patan dis... ... agitation on that account ... of Hindus, chiefly the Bhattias ... Khimji. The Musalmans of Veraval ... ... writing and telegraphing to their ... ... Bombay for help, and a meeting was ... ... in the house of Mr. Husein Zaiuda... ... as which large subscriptions were made to defend ... ... cost of their trial at Junagadh. But ... ... Mos... ... and they d... to in... ... lowest classes of the Musal... ... and to-day's doings are ... assure the cow-protect... ... Hindus flooded them into their evil ... preachings, from which in ... change they would not desist.

... the foolish article in the Gujarati ... which I lately made mention else... ... had something to do with it."

LETTER FROM THE COMMISSIONER.

A letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, dated the 9th September, 1893, says :—

"With reference to my letter of the 12th August, 1893, ... address, which contained my preliminary ... on the late Musalman and Hindu religious riots ... this city, I have the honour now to submit a detail... report regarding the disturbances. In order to make my present report as complete as possible, it will be necessary to recapitulate some of the events nar... rated in my letter of August 12th.

"The causes of the riots are both predisposing and immediate. For years past there have been in... dications of a growing ill-feeling between the Hindus and Musalmans, not in one place only but in various localities in the Bombay and other Presidencies. As an example of this I may instance two occurrences that came to my notice a few years ago in districts so far apart as Ahmednagar and Karachi. In the former district in 1888, at the town of Pathardi, when a Hindu and Musalman festival fell on the same date, the Hindus did all in their power to prevent the Musal... ...sion from passing along the route which it ... in former years, and for this purpose ... number of large stones painted red on portions ... ... stating that these were places sacred to ... religion, which would be defiled if the process... ...ir rival religionists were allowed to pass near ... similar incident occurred at Tatta in the ... District when I was stationed there in 1891. ... This spirit of hostility has of late become ... ...ntuated; and when I took charge of the ... ...ment of Commissioner of Police, Bombay, in ... ...ligious were not wanting that the relations ... the Hindu and Musalmans left much to be ...

"I reported elsewhere my apprehensions, and ... ally that in April last I succeeded with some ... ... by dissuading the leaders of the Cow-Protec... ... Society from parading thousands of cows in the ... in honour of the anniversary of the Society ... night even then have led to disturbances. ... ...ties from all parts of India attended this anniver... ...sary, and feelings were running very high indeed. On ... the occasion of the Bakri Id I had again grave reason ... to fear an outbreak owing to the agitation carried on ... by the members of the Cow-Protection Society and ... their preaching in parts of the town where both ... Hindus and Musalmans reside.

"3. Amongst other things the Secretary of the ... Gaurakshak Society, Mr. Damodar Gokaldas, or rather ... his emissaries, tried to seduce my own Hindu con... ...stables and ascertain from them the particular locali... ...ties where cows for sacrifice of kine would take place on the ... morrow. He came to me and asked me at once to ... prohibit this practice, which has existed in Bombay for ... centuries. Needless to say, I firmly declined to do ... anything of the kind, assuring him, however, that care ... would be taken that the sacrifices did not take place in ... public.

"4. About this time a rival Cow-Protection Society under the leadership of Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji, styling itself the Gau Palan Upadeshak Mandali, was established, and its leader and members displayed still greater virulence in the dissemination of their views. This Society also started a newspaper called the *Gau Upadeshak* (The Cow Preacher), of which I have supplied a copy with another letter to Government.

"7. To the members of both these Societies I addressed personal remonstrances and warnings pointing out what the natural consequences of their indiscretion would be; but instead of limiting their efforts, some of them gave out that before long no cattle would be allowed to be killed in Bombay, and that Europeans and Musalmans, who were accustomed to eat beef, would have to content themselves with the flesh of other animals.

"8. I was further informed that the second Society, following the example of the first, had obtained a large plot of land at Lonavla, where they intended to keep all cattle intercepted and purchased by their agents from the Musalmans and Hindus, and to maintain them until a fall in the price and the cessation of slaughter would enable them also to sell them for slaughter. Pamphlets and leaflets containing passages from the Shastras were distributed in thousands all over the Presidency, but chiefly in Bombay.

"9. The minds of the populace were thus ... ...ciously worked upon and while the dis... ...turbances at Rangoon and Amarpur were still fresh in their memory, there came the startling news of a ... ...similar outbreak at Veraval in Kathiawar, and ... accompanied by the destruction of Hindu temples.

"10. Called upon by their brethren at Junagadh for assistance and protection, the Lohanas, Bhatias, and Bhattias of Bombay lost no time in holding meetings, ...forcibly denouncing the conduct of the Musalmans, and demanding justice, not to say, vengeance. These meetings were convened by the two Cow Societies, and at one of them, presided over by Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji, all the Maharajas (High Priests) of the above castes attended, and they outbid each other in their subscriptions.

"11. But the Musalmans as well as the Hindus of Junagadh have many friends in Bombay; and the agitation regarding the events at Pattan was not to be confined to one side. A public meeting was also held on Thursday afternoon, the 19th of August, but my detectives who were present reported that it was composed of respectable Musalmans only, and that both in speech and demeanour it was a most orderly one.

"12. On this day there was some preaching at the Madhav Bag, by emissaries of the Cow-Protection Society, and it was there stated that all Hindus should be prepared, as it was rumoured that the Musalmans would create disturbances on the morrow. On hearing this, I sent for the persons who had made this statement, but they could give me no further informa... ...tion than that they had heard of it in the bazar.

"13. As minor but contributory causes towards the mutual distrust I may also mention the advent of a large number of respectable Musalmans from Kalyan during the Muharram festival, complaining to their co-religionists and afterwards to me that they had not received fair treatment at the hands of the local (Thana) authorities. I express no opinion whether their complaints were true or false, but I simply mention the fact as it affected the feelings of their co-religionists in this city towards the Hindus.

"14. An article in a Bombay newspaper called the *Gujarati*, in its issue of the 23rd July, 1893, (the day before the immersion of the Muharram Tabuts) contained some very severe strictures on the policy of Government, condemned their alleged partiality towards Musalmans, strongly advocated the cause of the cow, and made some indiscreet allusion to prophets (Mast, Isa, and Chusa), which by the ignorant classes of Musalmans might well be and perhaps were taken as reflections on the character of the founders of their faith.

"15. All these causes contributed to the growth of the ill-feeling, but I am convinced that the Veraval-Pattan disturbances, or rather the violent agitation set on foot by the Hindus of Bombay in connection therewith, was the spark that kindled the mind that was ready for explosion.

"16. It has been asserted that the immediate cause of the outbreak on Friday, the 11th of August, 1893, was the beating of a drum in the Maruti Temple in Hathuman Lane during the time of Musalman worship in the Jama Masjid; but this I have no hesitation in declaring to be false. My men, European and Native, were about the place. Nothing of the kind happened, nor would it have been permitted.

"17. On the three Fridays before the 11th of August I had been apprehensive lest a breach of the public peace should occur; and my men were thoroughly on the alert. Nothing, however, then transpired. But, as already stated, rumours were rife on Thursday, that on Friday, the 11th of August, the Musalmans would, on emerging from the Juma Masjid after their midday prayers, attempt to wreck the small Hindu temple mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

"18. I accordingly took measures to prevent this ... and to suppress any attempt at riot. Unfortunately the ... force at my disposal was numerically a small one; and ... the only reserve that I could call up consisted of one ... or two had been on duty the whole of the preceding ... nights. Knowing of the rapidity with which riots are ... liable to spread over a large area, it would have been ... unwise to denude the rest of the town of police ... protection; and I was thus only able to post near the ... mosque of some 18 European, half a dozen Sowars and ... some 300 active native policemen. At the requisitions ... of Byculla, a distance of not less than two miles from ... the scene of the commencement of the riots, I did ... send as a further small force of 8 European officers ... and 15 mounted police ready saddled, with 50 foot ... police.

"19. After conferring on Thursday night with my ... superintendent I moved in as the town till 3 a.m. ... on Friday morning; and again from 7 to 10 a.m. on ... that day. I hoped that my precautions would prevent ... riot from taking place, or at least that if there were ... any disturbance, it would be quelled with comparative ... ease. I was at my office prepared for anything that ... might occur, when at 1 p.m. I received news that an ... outbreak had actually commenced.

"20. Ordering my sowars to mount, and taking ... with me as many mounted men as possible in police ... conveyances I hastened to the Juma Masjid. On ap... ...proaching the mosque I found the neighbouring ... thoroughfares in the possession of a frenzied mob of ... Musalmans engaged in throwing stones at Hindus, ... who were seen in every direction running for their ... lives, and in their panic-stricken flight to and ... fro from their missiles against us.

"21. I made over to Bolton what had happened at the mosque before I arrived there. It had been ascertained that the attendance of worshippers exceeded ... the usual number by about a thousand souls. My ... detectives within the building did not, however, notice ... any unusual gathering of people outside or other weapons, nor ... had anything beyond the stone and unusual numbers been ... observed on arrival by Superintendents Bowrie and Gronow, ... who were stationed in the immediate vicinity.

"22. At the same time as Bolton ... the worshippers ... began to issue forth from the three doors of the mosque ... ...situated respectively on the front, the side, and the ... back. Those who left by the eastern exit were orderly; ... but those who took the western door were more disturbed. Soon shouts of 'Din,' 'Din,' were raised, ... sticks waved in the air, and a rush was made for the ... Tarali Tank pipe in the Hanuman Lane.

"23. Between 30 and 40 respectable Musalmans, who were present tried to assuage the excited crowd; and for a few minutes it seemed that the police would be able to prevent any mischief. They kept the crowd at bay and even drove them back from the temple to the west of the mosque. But again shouts of 'Din,' 'Din,' were heard, stones were thrown broadcast, and assaults on Hindu shop-keepers and the police began. The rioters, who were driven back by the police, dispersed among the various lanes, and rushed along, causing uproar and confusion wherever they went. I may here mention that Friday the 11th being the last day of the Hindu month of Ashad, a good many of the Hindu shops and the three large cloth markets near the Juma Masjid were closed.

"24. It was at this juncture that I arrived on the scene with my small reserve. I at once noticed that at Mumbadevi Tank Lane a number of Musalmans had got possession of an immense heap of road metal, and we immediately proceeded to dislodge them. They stoutly resisted our efforts, and it was some ten minutes before we could clear the ground. We then drove the rioters down Bhendi Bazar past the Pydhoni Police Chowky. This operation took about three-fourths of an hour, and I almost hoped that by this dispersal of the mob the police would have succeeded in restoring order.

"25. But I speedily learnt that riots had broken out in various other localities. Having no more police at my disposal, after a short consultation with several of my officers, I sent Superintendent McDermott to cantonments with a request for military assistance. Within an hour four companies of the Marine Battalion were at Pydhoni; and they aided our efforts to suppress the disturbance. But no sooner was one riot quelled in one street than another broke out in a different locality, and I found necessary to send for reinforcements from the Marine Battalion and the 5th Bombay Infantry. This requisition was promptly complied with by the General Officer Commanding Bombay District. By dark a further reinforcement of 40 sabres of the Bombay Light Horse and a body of Volunteers had joined me, while four guns of the Artillery had been placed in position in the heart of the city.

"26. Meanwhile the tide of the riot had spread with astonishing rapidity through almost the whole of the native town. Infuriated mobs of Musalmans surged from street to street carrying havoc and destruction in all directions. To trace the course of the tumult is beyond my power, for the rioters seemed to be everywhere in force at once; and when they were driven back and dispersed by the police and military from one locality, it was only to unite again in another and wreak their wanton rage on the hated Hindus and any who sought to hinder them. Wherever they went their tactics were the same. Sticks and Budgeons were the weapons generally employed, only too frequently with fatal results. Volleys of stones, broken tiles, and other missiles were flung both from the streets and from the windows and tops of houses.

"27. Little care was taken by the Musalmans to limit their aim to the enemies of the Faith, for passing tram-cars and public conveyances were freely pelted irrespective of the race of the passengers. The police and military alike sustained severe injuries both from sticks and stones.

"28. Ranging from street to street the infuriated crowds desecrated Hindu temples, broke idols and hurled them on to the roads, to be trodden under foot, while they inflicted savage assaults on the Hindus who came in their path. These unfortunate people were in an abject state of terror. They had already closed their shops and sought refuge by hiding wherever they could find an asylum.

"29. Amongst the most prominent of the Musalman ruffians were the Chili Chors, mostly natives of Kathiawar, who for the most part find an occupation in driving rekas (small bullock carts). Their attacks were specially directed against the Hindu quarters in Kamathapura in the vicinity of one Hindu temple it was with the greatest difficulty that the Musalmans were prevented from slaughtering four cows with the avowed intention of sprinkling the sacred precincts with their blood. The stables of the Tramway Company at Byculla appeared to invoke a remarkable animosity, and the mob were only with considerable exertions restrained from causing serious damage to the premises. In several places attempts were made to fire the town.

"30. The Julais (weavers from Hindostan, not a few of whom are Wahabis) were almost as ferocious as the Chili Chors. They attacked the Pardesi milk sellers who ply their trade in their neighbourhood, and set fire to the cattle sheds at Mahalaxmi.

"31. Fanatical as the outbreak was in its origin, it soon assumed characteristics which showed that the mob had other objects in view than the mere causing of bodily injury to their enemies.

"32. Consisting for the most part of that low and disreputable portion of the population commonly known as *badmashes* they soon began to work for their personal advantage, robbing wayfarers and plundering shops. A Hindu pay clerk of the G. I. P. Railway was robbed of some Rs. 6,000, which he was carrying on behalf of his employers, and other passers-by were forcibly deprived of small amounts.

"33. While it is difficult to narrate consecutively the multifarious events of the day, I will endeavour to detail some of the principal occurrences that came to notice.

"34. On the dispersal of the rioters from Bhendi Bazar they gathered in large numbers at the corner of Grant Road and Falkland Road, and near the Jamshedji Jijibhai Hospital; and there they made a desperate and prolonged resistance before they at length gave way to the efforts of the police.

"35. The riots raged through Kamathipura and Clare and Bellasis Roads, and in Grant Road a mob of about 3,000 Musalmans attacked the police and military, who had recourse to fire in self-defence, killing one Musalman. Falkland Road, Dargadevi, Duncan Road, and Null Bazar were the scene of furious fighting.

"36. Near Hujra Mohalla the mob tried to stop the police brake and unharness the horses; while an attempt was made to barricade Bhendi Bazar with benches and other articles that could be laid hands on. Again, near the Hujra Mohalla a crowd of Mahratta people who were in search of passing were mobbed by Musalmans. The Musalmans were induced to promise to let them go by quietly. But in total disregard of their word they attacked them; and a stubborn contest ensued, which was only suppressed when the military charged with fixed bayonets. Mr. Bollan, an official of the G. I. P. Railway Company, who was assisting the police, was knocked down by a large stone.

"37. Near the Two Tanks and Bapty Road rioters, about 3,000 in number, overpowered the police, who were temporarily compelled to retreat. After some delay they were driven off, only to reassemble, however, at the Northbrook Gardens.

"38. Between 5 and 6 p.m. a mob of 400 Julais in Madanpura armed with sticks were forcibly dispersed. On another occasion the police were driven off by a crowd near Musjid Bunder Road, on their way to the Jakeria mosque, by a band of Pathans armed with sticks, and forced to beat a retreat. In the course of the evening the Musalmans at Kamathipura assaulted a body of Hindu labourers returning from the docks, and attempted to seize the rifles of the military, who were again obliged to fire.

"39. To add to our troubles, when darkness came on it was found that many street lamps were not lit, as many of the lamp-lighters had fled in terror; and others that had been lighted were extinguished by the mob.

"40. As I have already stated we had intimation that there would be a local disturbance near the Juma Masjid. For the rapid spread of the riot through every portion of the city we could, however, not be prepared, nor consequently could we anticipate the developments that were to follow. Had the rioting been committed by Musalmans only, I feel confident that it could have been quelled on the first day with the help of the military, who came on the scene within 24 hours after the commencement of the outbreak. But seeing their temples desecrated and their co-religionists assailed in every quarter, it was not to be expected that the Hindus, whose numerical strength greatly exceeds that of the Musalmans, would content themselves with remaining on the defensive.

"41. This complication was then added to our difficulties. Early in the afternoon a body of Hindus, 400 strong, assembled in Arthur Road with the object of taking the law into their own hands; and a number of them were arrested.

"42. *Retaliatory acts of violence were committed by Hindus* near Grant Road, Falkland Road, and Kavsaji Patel Tank Road. Between 3 and 4 p.m. on Friday the 11th some 400 Hindus armed with sticks were dispersed by the police on Haines Road. Towards midnight of the 11th 300 Hindu mill-hands came out, bent on revenge at the Arthur Road; but were kept back in their quarters with great difficulty.

"43. The military soon arrived, and there was a considerable amount of stone-throwing and other acts of violence between the mill-hands and Musalman weavers before peace was restored.

"44. Many isolated attacks were made by Hindus on solitary Musalman wayfarers. As an example of the readiness for the fray on the part of the latter, even on the first day, I may mention the attack by a band of their nationality in a street in ... on Hindus only upon a conveyance driven by an unfortunate Musalman, in which were seated two European women and a small child. Not only was the driver most brutally assaulted, but even the women were badly mauled and robbed. The barbarous attack was committed in Kika Street at 2 p.m., i.e., within an hour of the original outbreak by the Musalmans.

"45. A similar case occurred the same evening between 8 and 9 o'clock in Grant Road. On this occasion a Hindu mob severely assaulted the Musalman driver of a public conveyance and two European passengers, and overturned the horse and trap, leaving the conveyance in the middle of the road.

"46. Between the hours of 3 and 4 p.m., gangs of Hindus armed with sticks and stones rushed forward from Navroji Hill into the streets surrounding the Coumon Jail, Umarkhadi Road, and other neighbouring areas so to reverse themselves on the Musalmans for having desecrated several of their temples an hour previous to this. But the police with the assistance of the military repulsed and dispersed them before they could do any serious damage. After the police had secured the Hindus and Musalmans again created many disturbances at the Khadak, Chinch Bunder and near the Jail. The police had to return, and with the aid of the military made many arrests and once more dispersed the rioters. Owing to the disturbed state of the neighbourhood it was found, however, necessary to post a strong military guard inside the Coumon Jail and another in the House of Correction at Byculla.

"47. During the riots the Musalmans, it is true, as well as the Hindus turned upon the European and Native police and the military; but I know of no instance in which the former perpetrated any act of violence on other Europeans.

"48. Thus the first day of the riots passed away. Until about midnight there were occasional assaults on either side; but from then till the early hours of the next morning peace was general throughout the city. But while the Hindus were wild for revenge, the Musalmans were also still quite ready to act on the offensive; and my mind was filled with anxiety as to what the day should bring forth, and engaged in deliberating the best means to prevent further mischief.

"49. Judging it prudent to be prepared for the worst, I applied for further military and naval reinforcements, and also for help of the armed police from other districts. In compliance with my request the Director of Indian Marine and the Senior Naval Officer sent a force of armed Europeans and Lascars from the ships, who arrived early on the morning of the 12th. I telegraphed to his Excellency the Governor first for 300 sabres of the 2nd Lancers from Poona, and later on for a European and Native Regiment from the same place. These arrived on Saturday, and strong detachments with posts and patrols were thrown out in the town, the temporary head-quarters being at Pydhoni under the personal command of General Budgen. As an additional precaution, in the course of the evening I ordered all liquor-shops to be closed.

"50. It was clear at an early hour on Saturday the 12th that both sides were ripe for mischief. And though as a general rule the attacks on this day were commenced by the Hindus, yet on some occasions their adversaries took the initiative. In fact the earliest act of violence was committed by the Musalmans.

"51. Before day had actually broken a large band of Julais, issuing form Madanpura, Bipon Road, with old iron bars, sticks, and stones, and armed to the end of sticks, crossed the Flats beyond the Byculla Club, and severely injured a number of Hindus. The Musalmans were also the aggressors at Duncan Road and Khoja Street, where they had to be dispersed at the point of the bayonet; and at the junction of Don Tad and Pydhoni Roads they were throwing stones from three sides. I was present at this disturbance, which resulted in my finding it necessary to send for reinforcements from the Marine Battalion and the 5th Bombay Infantry. This requisition was promptly complied with by the General Officer Commanding Bombay District. By dark a further reinforcement of 40 sabres of the Bombay Light Horse and a body of Volunteers had joined me, while four guns of the Artillery had been placed in position in the heart of the city.

"52. But the main attacks on this day were made by the Hindus in the northern portion of the city. The mill-hands from the Bombay Flats turned out in formidable numbers, carrying generally pieces of firewood, and attacked the Musalmans at Chinchpokli, Sheikh and Parel Roads, Sewri, Mazgaon and the vicinity, killing and wounding many and retaliating on the desecration of Hindu temples on the previous day by destroying and defiling the mosques.

"53. It so happened that the mills were on this day closed; and thus it was that these large and, so to speak, organised bodies of men, living as they do in the same localities, found themselves at liberty for mischief.

"54. The police and military were untiring in their endeavours both to disperse and arrest the rioters, and in the protection of life and property.

"55. This task was, however, by no means a simple one; for the rioters having learnt where the military and police guards were stationed, took advantage of this to select isolated spots for their operations, and proceeded to murder and plunder such victims as they could find. The police and troops were frequently unable to reach such places for some time; and the marauders were thus able to carry out their nefarious intentions with comparative impunity.

"56. Amongst other incidents of the day some hundreds of excited Hindus, bent on mischief, went to the platform of the Byculla Railway Station, where the employes of the Company, paralyzed with terror, locked themselves up, with the exception of a Musalman Railway police officer, who was beaten; but the police succeeded in clearing the premises of the mob before any further damage was done.

"57. About 9 p.m. a mob of 1,200 Hindus was dispersed near Grant Road Bridge, but not before they had devastated many Musalman houses, the stables at Khetwadi, and a number of dargas and mosques in defferent places, and a cemetery near Mangalwadi.

"58. The disturbances spread as far as Dadar, where Mr. Cotton, Special Magistrate, succeeded by his personal influence in preventing an intended attack upon a mosque by excited Hindus. About 11 p.m. 600 Hindus armed with sticks, who were about to attack a mosque in Carroll Road, were induced to give up their weapons and betake themselves to their homes, but they would not have been disposed of so quickly had it been known at the time that these men's hands were fresh from bloodshed and murder committed in other localities in Kamathipura.

"59. Other severe retaliations were made on the Musalmans at Koombharwada and the Lower Duncan Road; and there were desperate contest between Kamathis and Julais at Kamathipura and the Northbrook Gardens. There was desultory fighting throughout the day near the Old Nagpada and the Dhobi Tank.

"60. Indeed those places of worship which unfortunately able to prevent the *badmashes* of Old Bengalipura from attacking the Hindu temple at Koliwada.

"60. There was considerable plundering by Hindus, especially the Ghatis, at Thakurdwar, Kandawadi and the surrounding locality. But the disturbances were not confined to comparatively distant parts of the town, but even in Bhendi Bazar an Kalbadevi shop of a Musalman embroiderer was plundered of property worth no less than Rs. 6,000; and the amount stolen at another was valued at Rs. 4,000. To show how little regard was felt by the *badmash* element for their religious principles, I may mention that the shops of both Musalman and Hindu were robbed by members of their own race and creed.

"61. The most important events that remain to be recorded on the 12th were the disturbances connected with Musalman burial processions. A Musalman procession escorting seven biers containing the corpses of men killed during the riots to the cemetery in Grant Road was attended by a large and menacing crowd of Musalmans, who greatly increased in number as some three or four thousand. The demeanour of the crowd roused the animosity of the Hindus; and a severe contest arose between the rival factions, which had to be quelled by the military. In this case, again, the Musalmans tried to forcibly seize the rifles of the soldiery. Another burial party was stoned on its way to Sonapur in the Girgaum Back Road, and others on the Kavasji Patel Tank Road.

"62. I was not free from anxiety during this day with regard to the behaviour of the labourers at the Dock. These people all betook themselves to their vocations as usual in the morning. But a party of Pathans belonging to their number having been molested by Ghatis on the Prere Road all struck work at 9-30 a.m. The Pathans referred to were brought back to the Docks; but before long, enraged at the indignity caused to them, some 300 of this nationality, armed with pieces of wood, forced their way out of the Docks to attack the Hindus; and this formidable body of men was not dispersed until military force was used. They even dared to attack the troops, and were driven off by a hail of stones, that had to seize their weapons. The Dock labourers could not be induced to resume work before the 14th, and then only with much difficulty. In the course of August 12th there was a rumour of excitement at Colaba, which however was soon at an end.

"63. By the close of Saturday matters had greatly improved. The city was now guarded by a large military force; and there was every reason to hope that the worst was over. But on Sunday, August 13th, there took place one sufficiently alarming incident. At Old Nagpada a crowd of excited Pathans were observed standing round a bier which contained the corpse of one of their number, who had been shot the previous day. Three more corpses were brought to the place of procession and the whole formed for the Sonapur Burial Ground. On arrival at Erskine Road the mourners desired to go through the Hindu quarters of Kumbharwada with the obvious intention of causing mischief; and refused to take any other route. A guard of the 25th Bombay Infantry being supplied for their protection, they refused to accompany them on the ground that the regiment was composed of Hindus who had killed their comrades the day before. In this difficulty the police deemed it expedient to take the procession to me at Paidhuni; and I obtained an escort of European troops to accompany them to Sonapur. This incident thus ended harmlessly.

"64. But elsewhere peace was not restored; for at Curry Road four Musalmans were killed by Hindus. There was also plundering of houses in Mutton Road by Musalmans and casual assaults with stones and other missiles at Kamathipura and Duncan Road during the day.

"65. From the close of the 13th onward the city began to assume its wonted appearance. Shops were opened and business was generally resumed, though confidence was not restored for several weeks as was shown by the readiness of some Hindu merchants to close their establishments upon the occurrence of occasional false alarms.

"66. *The most serious of these took place on Sunday*, the 20th of August, but upon my proceeding to the city and reasoning with the leaders of Native society I prevailed upon them to again open their places of business.

"67. The names of influential Natives, both Hindus and Musalmans, who assisted in the preservation of law and order, I have already been my pleasing duty to bring to the notice of Government.

"68. I cannot speak too highly of the efforts of my men, both European and Native, to cope with the rioters. Utterly outnumbered and weary from want of rest and food, they were always to be found in the thick of the fray; and the multitude of wounds that they have received in the discharge of their duty exhibited. When all worked with such untiring zeal, it would be wrong to single out any of my officers for special recognition; but I cannot deny myself the pleasure of putting on record the splendid services rendered by Mr. Crummy, the Acting Deputy Commissioner, by Mr. Superintendent Brewin, Sardar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, Superintendent of the Detective Branch, and Rao Saheb Murar Rao, Inspector of Police. The other superior officers have had the honour of being specially presented to His Excellency the Governor, who was graciously pleased to thank them for the good work done by them during the riots.

"69. The Military, Naval and Volunteer authorities have co-operated most cordially with me during the trying time we have gone through, and the promptitude with which every request for military help in near and far localities of the town was granted by the Brigadier-General Commanding the Bombay District and his Staff, who remained at Pydhoni day and night until the disturbances had practically ceased, deserve my most grateful acknowledgments. The conduct of the troops was most exemplary, and it is worthy of credit that they permitted themselves to do so little in the way of reprisals for the showers of stones with which they were so constantly assailed.

"70. To the ever-ready advice and assistance of Mr. H. A. Acworth, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, I must also pay due tribute. Within an hour or two of the outbreak he arrived on the spot and remained there almost uninterruptedly for several days and nights. Nor should I omit to state how much the city is indebted for the services rendered during those terrible days by Messrs. Cooper and Webb, the senior and second Presidency Magistrates, Mr. J. M. Campbell, C.I.E., Collector of Bombay, and the seventeen Special Magistrates appointed at my request. It is also a great pleasure to me to be able to state that dozens of non-official Europeans and Eurasians of this city mostly in a from Colleges rallied round me and my Superintendents, and gave great assistance in repelling and overawing rioters.

"71. The astonishingly quick despatch of the Inspector-General of Police of Native Armed Reserve Police-men from eight different districts, whose services were most valuable, also deserves acknowledgment, and I have further much pleasure in bringing to notice the great help it was to me to have had the services of Major Macpherson and Messrs. H. Kennedy and E. C. Cox temporarily placed at my disposal.

"72. For several days the manager of the Bombay Tramway Company allowed policemen and soldiers to travel free over all their lines, and the rapidity with which help could thus be sent from one place to another added greatly to my resources.

"73. It is naturally impossible to make a correct estimate of the number of rioters with whom we had to contend from first to last; but they cannot have been less than 25,000, of whom one-third were Musalmans and two-third Hindus. These numbers are proportionate with the respective population of the two classes.

"74. I append tabular statements showing the nature and amount of damage done to temples, houses, and mosques during the riots, and the number of deaths of Hindus and Musalmans, and also a table showing the persons arrested during the riots have been dealt with up to date.

"75. The number of rioters arrested was 1,505, and of these 647 were Hindus and 858 Musalmans. The excess in the latter is mainly due to the fact that the former committed outrages in outlying parts of the town which the police or military could not reach in time to arrest the marauders. I may mention that from the incidents of the Hanuman temple and Mazgaon police succeeded in innumerable cases in preventing much destruction of life and property, and that none of the principal mosques and temples were desecrated or destroyed.

"76. It is to-day four weeks since the riots broke out, and though to outsiders there may not be anything unusual in the appearance of the city or its denizens, one of its inhabitants, I cannot conclude this report with the confident feeling that peace has been entirely restored. I still think it advisable to retain some military posts and mounted patrols of the Lancers and also 40 men of the Armed Foot Police in the city to help me, not only in guarding the dangerous parts of the town, but also to assist in escorting prisoners.

"77. In a month's run, provided nothing untoward interferes, I may perhaps be in a position to do without the military, except one squadron of the Lancers.

"78. With the co-operation of most of the leading citizens of the town and their endeavours towards healing the breach and their charitable efforts to succour those who have fallen into distress, I hope that before the year is over all fear of a fresh outbreak may be cast aside.

MR. ACWORTH'S REPORT.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 12599, dated the 21st September, 1893 :—

"The Police Commissioner has been good enough to supply me with a copy of his report No. 6535—6-R., of 9th instant, on the recent riots, and I venture in connection with this subject to submit to Government, for such notice as they deem them to deserve, the good services of certain officers belonging to the Municipality.

"2. His Excellency the Governor was, so far as I recollect, informed in a telegram from the General Commanding despatched during the night of 12th-13th of August that the 'Health Department was paralysed.' His Excellency was good enough thereupon to telegraph to me offering me assistance, to which I replied to the effect that the men were quite willing to work, but were terrorized by the rioters.

"3. On Saturday, 13th and Sunday, 13th, the state of the city was becoming very serious owing to the inability of either sweepers or scavengers to perform their duty. Even on Malabar Hill almost no service was done by municipal sweepers on 12th, while in most other parts of the town the usual service was totally absent; and from Friday evening, 11th, to Sunday morning, 13th, no scavenging whatsoever was done anywhere. What this means in a city which is almost entirely dependent on halalkhors for the removal of its night-soil to the sewers and from the streets of which at this time of year over 850 tons of refuse are daily removed by cart, may be without difficulty imagined. On Sunday, 13th, the stench and impurity in the air which was distinctly perceptible almost everywhere and had the Health Department been unable for a day or two longer to resume its labours the health of the city would almost certainly have been affected.

"4. I may add to this that the disturbances which occurred on Saturday, 13th, at Mahalaxmi and Worli, in which Hindus attacked Muhammadans and damaged or tried to damage their mosques, threatened to interfere with the pumping arrangements at Love Grove. Most of the firemen, fitters, &c, are Muhammadans, and they were so terrified that it was only with great difficulty that they were kept to work by Mr. Hewett, the engineer, and I think it reflects great credit on him that he managed to keep the pumping working without a single stoppage, which he would not have been able to do if he had not himself, armed with a revolver, escorted the men to and from their work. On the evening of Sunday, 13th, a guard was at my request detached to protect the pumping station—a service at first performed by Blue Jackets but afterwards, I believe, by men of the Volunteer Rifles,—from I am much indebted, for had the pumping been stopped even for an hour the result would have been to flood many parts of the city with sewage.

"5. The work of afternoon scavenging was begun as usual at about 1-30 p.m., on Friday, 11th. Outside the area of the riots the work was done, but the men of their carts were in many instances unable to get back to their stables. Within the affected area the work of collecting refuse was to some extent carried out, but the carts were unable to get through to the Flats. I must particularly commend the behaviour of Inspector De Souza, of C Ward, who sent out his carts through the affected area, himself doing all he could to get the work done, and indeed his men, on hearing that Mr. De Souza was under fire, declined to return. Under circumstances of great difficulty and danger. It was not found possible to get the carts through to the Flats, and the men took them to their stables in Null Bazar, from whence they were unable to emerge till next day. Mr De Souza, with his Sub-Inspector, Mr. Harris, made a gallant attempt to escort the men (Pe-castes Hindus) to their chawls, but was compelled to retire after being exposed to much illusage. Mr. Glover, Inspector, B. Ward, and Mr. Powell, Inspector, E. Ward, had similar experiences with variations of detail. Mr. Hallums, in charge of the night branch, had a more arduous task than perhaps any other Inspector. He began to muster his men, the drivers of night-soil and cess-pool carts, all of them Muhammadans, and numbering 150, at 9 p.m. at his stables in Kamathipura about 2 p. m on the Friday. At about 3 P. M. rioting began on the part of Musalmans, and some time after the Kamathis of the district rose. From that moment they held the upper hand in Kamathipura and Mr. Hallums and his men were literally besieged until Sunday morning. They were surrounded by hundreds, probably thousands, of Kamathis, who pelted and stuck stones at them, and on several occasions tried to rush the doors of the stables, which they were only prevented from doing by the firm and gallant front shown by Mr. Hallums and his Sub-Inspector, Mr. Mowforth, for the men were utterly cowed. On Sunday morning one of the men got across to their houses, which were just opposite, in the endeavour to get food, but he was now attacked by Kamathis, and a fray ensued was stopped by a party of the 5th Native Infantry under an European officer. The men were afraid to turn out until the Monday morning, and during the entire interval they as well as Mr. Hallums and Mr. Mowforth were without food. If it had not been for the support of their European officers the Europeans would probability is that many of the men would have been killed, the rest would have dispersed, and the work of the night branch of the Health Department would have been brought to a dead-lock. The stables under Mr. Inspector Powell (E Ward) in 10th Street, Kamathipura, were on Saturday threatened by Musalmans. Mr. Powell's men are all low-caste Hindus. The rioters, however, were amenable to reason and were persuaded to forego their intention on the iniquity of attacking men and an establishment belonging to the Municipality being pointed out to them. On Sunday his men were threatened with death by a Hindu mob unless they turned out and joined the rioters, and many were terrorized into turning out, but Mr. Powell (an old soldier, as are also Mr. Glover and Mr. Hallums) followed them, and with great danger to himself by the exercise of his personal influence and exertions got them all back to their stables again. Mr. Inspector Desmier, of D. Ward, had perhaps a less arduous task to perform than his colleagues whose names I have given, but his stables were also threatened and he deserves particular mention for having on Saturday, at the desire of the Special Magistrate at Mahalaxmi (Dr. Weir), escorted to the Arthur Road Cemetery a corpse of a Muhammadan killed at Mahalaxmi, and which he detailed six of his men to carry. Arthur Road was in an exceedingly disturbed state and the service was decidedly dangerous.

"6. I must not omit, in submitting these names to Government, to mention those of two gentlemen who deserve more credit than any of them—those of Dr. Weir, Health Officer, and Mr. Lonie, Assistant Health Officer. Both of these officers (the former having also the duties of the Special Magistrate to discharge) were continually night and day on the move to the different parts of the city where their duty lay, regardless of the disturbances, straining every nerve to protect their men, to re-establish confidence among them, and to get the work of the depart ment resumed. If it had not been for the personal character and influence of the heads of the department and of their subordinates, whom I have named, it is impossible to say to what lengths disorganisation might have gone. The scavengers, sweepers, and drivers of the Health Department though they can can be turbulent at times, are a very nervous and timid set of men, and if they had not had confidence in their officers, and if their officers had not deserved such confidence, they would undoubtedly have deserted in large numbers. The consequence must have been a rise in the death rate, for it is not possible at short notice to supply any large number of new men to the department, in which, though the wages are good, the duty is unpopular, and a large desertion must have resulted in a proportionate failure of service.

"7. It is needless that I should expatiate on the vital importance to a city, in which the whole of the work connected with privies and with scavenging is done by hand, of securing a continuity of efficiency on the part of the staff. Interests of such a critical and far-reaching character to the public require the competence of the officers of the Health Department, that I have thus ventured to think it desirable that some higher authority than the Municipal Commissioner should take notice of the extraordinary good service I have referred to in this report, in order that the officers themselves may feel that their work is adequately recognised and that the whole department may realize that the same chance of recognition is open to them.

"8. I beg to submit to the consideration of his Excellency in Council, therefore, for such commendation, as he may be pleased to bestow, the names of—

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Weir, Health Officer; Mr. J. Lonie, Assistant Health Officer; Mr. T. Glover, Inspector; Mr. A. G. Hallums, Inspector; Mr. J. Powell, Inspector; Mr. T. C. DeSouza, Inspector; Mr. J. M. Desmier, Inspector; Mr. W. H. Harris, Sub-Inspector; Mr. W. R. Mowforth, Sub-Inspector; Mr. B. H. Hewett, Head Engineer, Love Grove.

GENERAL BUDGEN'S MEMORANDUM.

Memorandum from the Military Department, No. 1135 A. G., dated the 5th October, 1893.—Transferring a letter, No. A-133—2951, dated the 18th September, 1893, from the Adjutant-General, Bombay Army, who forwards a letter No. B. 4-1— [illegible] of the 21st August, 1893, from Brigadier-Gen. [illegible] Commanding Bombay District, submitting the following report relative to the military measures taken in aid of the Civil power during the riots in Bombay on the 11th August, 1893, and following days :—

"The first intimation that anything unusual was occurring in the Native town was received at the District Office at the

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1894.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

According to the latest returns sixteen engineers have sent in their applications for retirement under the special terms.

The formal sanction of the Board of Directors of the Madras Railway has been obtained for the confirmation of Dr. Currie in the post of Superintending Physician of the Madras Railway (in which he is now acting), in the room of the late Dr. Ansted.

The appointment of Colonel Durand as Military Secretary to Lord Elgin renders the post of British Agent in Gilgit vacant. Colonel Bruce will continue to officiate there until the summer, by which time Surgeon-Major Robertson, who has urgent claims to the appointment, will have returned from leave.

The lightening speed of the North-Western Railway trains has its advantages, writes the local paper. When, the other day, a man, who was being conducted for trial from Wazirabad to Gujranwala by a Police Sergeant, jumped out of the train, the Police Sergeant was also able to jump after him and re-arrest him. The man now stands for trial for three offences—theft, trying to escape from lawful custody, and breaking railway rules.

The *Morning Post* says two very slight shocks of earthquake were felt at Allahabad at twenty minutes to six on Thursday evening. The sensation experienced by most people was that of momentary sickness.

The Darjiling-Himalayan Railway Company's approximate earnings for the week ended 16th December were 10,301-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 11,162-0-0. Decrease, Rs. 861-0-0. Receipts per mile for the week ended 16th December, 1893, Rs. 201-15-8. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 218-13-8. Decrease, Rs. 16-14-1, Receipts, from 1st July to 16th December, 1893, Rs. 2,95,557-0-0. Corresponding period of 1892, Rs. 2,96,368-0-0 Decrease, Rs. 811-0-0.

News has been received that Bijai Singh, the head of the gang of dacoits who recently gave so much trouble in the Budaon district, has been captured. It will be remembered that after the encounter the dacoits had with Mr. Deane and his policemen on the 23rd November, the band made off in various directions. Some of them were captured by Mr. Lloyd and the 2nd Bengal Lancers' party. But Bijai was not brought to hand, and Dhara, his brother and co-leader, was not, as was at one time thought, among the prisoners. Mr. B. M. C. Hamilton, District Superintendent of Police, was told off to continue the search for these men and their adherents, and the satisfactory news now comes that they were met with on the 3rd instant at Aligange, in the Etah district. No details of the capture are yet available, but it seems that there was another fight in which Dhara was shot dead. Bijai, however, was captured and is now in safe keeping.

The total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 23rd December was 305, against 318 and 304 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 43. There were 8 deaths from cholera, against 11 and 15 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 12. There was one death from smallpox during the week, against nil in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from tetanus, against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 145 and 41 respectively, against 142 and 38 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 34·1 per mille per annum, against 31·0, the mean of the last five years.

Captain Rice, the gallant officer who, last August, saved the life of Miss Palmer, daughter of the General of the District, and now the wife of her deliverer, was awarded a Royal Humane Society's medal at the Proclamation day parade at Allahabad. Lieut. Gray, who also showed his gallantry in the matter of the boat accident, likewise received a medal.

The Governor of Hongkong asserts that, owing to past legislation and the efforts of the police, public gambling in the colony has practically ceased to exist. But larcenies by servants are frequent, and this is attributed in a great measure to losses sustained by servants in the gambling houses near at hand.

Actions have been instituted in the British Consular Court, Yokohama, against the P. and O. Company, by the families of persons lost in the wreck of the Chishima Kan. The claims are said to amount to dollars 100,000.

In Sir George White had not spoken in his usual practical fashion, observes the *Pioneer*, at the close of the Meerut Rifle Meeting, the British Infantry in India might have jumped to the conclusion that in the Lee-Metford they have a rifle inferior in shooting power to the discarded Martini-Henry. The Volunteer team, shooting with the latter rifle, had beaten the Regulars, the scoring of the winners being remarkably good. The Commander-in-Chief, however, pointed out that the Volunteers competing were tried and experienced shots, using a weapon which they had long been accustomed to; while the soldiers were not of the same stamp and were shooting with a new rifle sighted for cordite. To give point to his remarks the incident had occurred of a Volunteer taking a Lee-Metford at haphazard and making a succession of bull's eyes with absolute certainty. This being the case the British garrison should not be prejudiced against the Lee-Metford, and indeed some of the battalions using it have done marvellously well as a body. To clinch the matter at once would it not be possible to serve out a few Lee-Metfords to the Volunteers and allow them to show what they can do with the rifle? The men would be only too pleased to receive them, and a public exhibition of the results achieved in practice on the range would have a most healthy effect. The Lee-Metford is really a splendid shooting weapon, and the prejudice against it is due first of all to its being quite new, and secondly to the sighting. When cordite comes in, we shall see what it can really do.

We have yet again, observers the *Pioneer*, to refer to the matter of the Hunza medal and the refusal of the Government to grant the decoration to the seven volunteers who shared in Colonel Durand's successful expedition. It appears that the medal has actually been given to one volunteer who was on the line of communications at the time, though he was not present at any of the fighting. This lucky individual is Mr. H. C. Blaker, a sub-lieutenant (Unattached) of the Calcutta Naval Volunteers. In his case the flask of the Military Department seems to have been turned by an application being made under para. 2426, Indian Army Regulation Vol. II, which enables the authorities to grant a medal to "civilians" accompanying a field force. At least we can only suppose that such is the case, for Sub-Lieutenant Blaker was no more an "efficient volunteer of the year" than was Captain Mitchell, 1st Punjab Volunteer-Rifles, inasmuch as he left Calcutta in August 1890 to join Mr. Spedding's working parties on the Gilgit Road, and had no opportunity after that date of doing the necessary drills and musketry which would have qualified him for a certificate of efficiency in the year 1891-92. Captain Mitchell left Rawalpindi in March 1890: both were efficients of the drill season 1889-90. The sub-lieutenant of Naval Volunteers has received the medal; the captain of the 1st P. V. R. has been refused it. There is obviously something inconsistent in the ruling under which such a result has been brought about. Presumably had Captain Mitchell made his application as a "civilian" only, he would have been treated in the same manner as Sub-Lieutenant Blaker, but he declined and still declines to do this. He was actually struck by a bullet within a hundred yards of the enemy's position near Nilt, and it is as a volunteer engaged in a real hard fighting that he claims the decoration. He is perfectly right to insist upon his case being specially considered, and if he prefers going uncecorated to receiving the medal as a "civilian," his action will be applauded by every true volunteer in India. For their own credit the military authorities should reconsider their decision without delay, and not adhere to hard-and-fast interpretation of Regulations that have been shown to be seriously in need of amendment.

Viscount Sudley is gazetted to the adjutancy of the Royal Horse Guards, in succession to Lieutenant FitzGerald. Those who turn to the earlier regimental records of the Blues, and finding a long succession of non-commissioned officers promoted to fill the adjutancy, and remember a similar condition of affairs in the two regiments of Life Guards, will surely accept it as a favourable sign of the times when young officers of wealth and position can be found to undertake the arduous duties of a regimental adjutancy. For upwards of fifty years during the present century the adjutancy of the Blues was exclusively filled by officers from the ranks; and it was not until 1831, when the Honourable Lionel Byng succeeded the late Major McAlpine, who was a very favourable type of the old school of regimental adjutant, had performed the duties of the position for the exceptional period of twenty-two years—from 1858 to 1880. The Waterloo adjutant of the Blues—Captain Hirst—had held the appointment from 1812 to 1826, and the late Captain Munro had put in thirteen years as adjutant when the fatal result of his duel with Lieutenant-Colonel Fawcett led to the loss of his commission. In after years some compensation was made to him by his appointment as Barrack-Master at Elgo. Among other well-remembered adjutants of the Blues was also the late Colonel William Griffin Sutton, who joined the Turkish contingent in 1855, and in after years filled the secretaryship of the Carlton Club.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE LAST INDIA LOAN BILL.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, December 19, the East India Loan (£9,000,000.) Bill having been brought up from the Commons and read a first time, and Standing Order 39 having been dispensed with, Lord Kimberley then moved the second reading of the Bill and explained at some length the circumstances which rendered necessary an application to Parliament for further power to raise a loan in this country for the service of India. In the course of his speech he said—We have asked for £9,000,000., but we do not expect to borrow the whole of that amount. It is quite obvious that it is not safe that the Executive should not have power to borrow to a certain extent at all times. I shall naturally be asked why we have adopted this policy and what our expectations are with regard to it. The policy of not selling bills below a certain amount was adopted because we felt and had reason to know that if we persevered in selling our bills at such an amount as they would fetch in the market we should be told that we had never given a fair trial to the measures recommended to the Government of India. Now it will be obvious at once that the position we have taken up is one which cannot be maintained for any great length of time. It would not be safe to pile up a large additional loan of sterling from this country in order to try and carry through the measure we have adopted. But we do think it is a reasonable thing to persevere in our policy and give it a fair and complete trial. If it should so happen that this policy of closing the mints should entirely fail we shall be thrown back into our original situation, which is a very grave one, because at the present price of silver the exchange, if measured as it is usually measured, is not more than less than one shilling and one-eighth; and, speaking in round numbers, at that rate of exchange the Government of India would be landed in a deficit of no less than 6,000,000*l*. That would be a deficit of a most serious and alarming character. Turning to another point the Secretary of State remarked. With regard to the trade in silver, of course before we closed the mints silver went to a large extent to India for the purpose of being coined into rupees. Any one might present silver at the mints, and that silver was coined and he received the rupees. Naturally at all times there was a good deal of silver that did not find its way to the mints, but now all the silver sent must be for other purposes. The question naturally arises, What are these other purposes; what is the reason for this very large continuous demand? I have had an opportunity of consulting many people upon it, and quite recently I have been able to ask the opinion of Sir David Barbour, who was financial member of the Council of the Government of India, and who has just returned to this country. He tells me his opinion is that there exists in India always a very large demand for silver for ornaments, because ornaments of silver are most extensively used by the population of India; and that that demand has been stimulated, in the ordinary way in which a demand is stimulated for a commodity, by the large fall in the price of silver. The natives generally consider that this is a most favourable opportunity to purchase silver for the purpose of ornaments; and Sir David Barbour thinks that probably accounts for the larger part of the demand. When we remember that the population of India numbers 287,000,000 we see that any increased demand in so vast a population may easily produce a very considerable result. The other cause may be connected with speculation. At all events, there is the fact that this very large amount of silver is now going into India. I may mention, in passing, that there have been references in the other House to a measure, which some authorities have recommended and other high authorities have strongly condemned, of putting a duty upon silver. I merely mention it in order to show that it has not escaped my notice; and certainly it is not a matter on which I shall express my opinion. It is quite obvious that on the question of placing a duty on a commodity—and silver now is a commodity—no person who has any sense of responsibility whatever will give any intimation one way or the other, any more than he would in reference to a duty to be imposed in this country, before the Budget is declared. I do not know that I can add anything to what I have said. I have endeavoured to show your lordships what has been the reason why we have pursued the policy which we have adopted. I have carefully avoided expressing too sanguine expectations, but on the other hand, I will not for a moment leave the House to suppose that I consider that it is in any way proved that the measures which we have taken have failed. It is quite clear, as Mr. Courtney said most truly, that a measure of this kind must require a considerable time before you can say what its effects are. Your lordships will see that there is such a complication of causes which act upon currency, and that there are such a variety of interests involved that it is quite clear that any result, sudden and decisive effect is seldom to be expected from any measure which any Government might adopt. I believe that we are justified in the course which we have taken. We have endeavoured to do what was best for India; what we could not fail to see was possibly a most serious disaster, and I feel quite certain that all of your lordships who take any interest in the question will look at it in the fairest and most dispassionate manner, and will be anxious to assist the Government in dealing with a question the gravity of which can scarcely be exaggerated. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquess of Salisbury: One very interesting exposition of his policy and motives which has been made by the noble lord will be certainly in itself sufficient I think to prevail upon this House to agree to this measure; and even in the absence of such an exposition we should have very little choice as to the course which we must pursue. Our position is one which on a much smaller scale, is often repeated in private families when a necessitious member of the family comes to the head of it and represents that unless he is assisted by a loan inevitably bankruptcy must follow. I regret to say that is the position of the Indian Government at this moment, and even if we take a gloomier view than the noble lord has expressed, we should have no choice but to assent to the Bill which is proposed. But I am bound to say the noble lord has not committed the error of speaking peace when there is no peace. I do not think even the severest critic can say that there was an exaggerated sanguineness in his tone; and, though that attitude might meet with censure, I think it much better to speak as he has done, intimating to us the real gravity of the situation in which we stand, and not misleading us into the belief that our difficulties are much smaller than they really are. We have no course but to support this Bill, but at the same time I should think it may make the satisfaction of moralising on it to the Government. Everybody is aware of the extreme complexity and obscurity of the subject with which the Indian Government had to deal. The noble lord has very much insisted upon that, and has pointed out how impossible it was for any Government to know anything about the results of the experiment on which they were about to launch. I am afraid he has been misled by that terrible inclination, on which Lord Melbourne used to comment with such severity, that when men were in utter despair and wholly ignorant of the course they ought to pursue they always ended by saying "Something must be done." And it was in the view that something must be done that the Indian Government resolved to take the advice of the Committee over which the noble and learned lord on the woolsack presided. I regret that such very able and distinguished persons should have given such advice; for my impression is that without the assistance and authority of such able and distinguished persons the course actually taken would never have been taken. It was an audacious course. Their recommendation was, "The rupee is losing in value; you must make the rupee rarer and therefore make it dearer." In the language of monetary science it was to make a rupee vacuum in India. But it is well known that there is no manipulation in physical science which presents such formidable difficulties as that of making a vacuum chamber which shall be absolutely proof against any exception of outside gases. That is exactly the difficulty which the Government have experienced. They have tried to make rupee vacuum. But the rupee has crept in by chinks and by joints, by so many obvious channels and by some channels most obscure. The device of making the rupee rarer and therefore dearer has failed, and the rupee is still losing in price as before. What the channels are of course we can only guess. The noble lord has explained one most important one—namely, that a very much larger importation of treasure has taken place than has taken place before, I suspect that is not the only channel, and that if you look at the private accounts of some of the native mints in India he will find they are very much more active than before. This is mere conjecture. Anyhow, the experiment for the time has failed, and the noble lord rather claims our sympathy for that as a thing which must necessarily happen and that we should look upon it with contentment. This is not the first time I have noticed that tendency in the mind of the noble lord. His intellect is of a subtle, ingenious, and exploring character. He likes that proverb which I quoted before, "Fiat experimentum in corpore vili," and he is delighted in making an experiment and an exploration in one of the darkest and obscurest fields of financial and political science. I earnestly hope that he may obtain ultimately that information for which he asks. At present all he has satisfactorily ascertained is that it is not possible by artificial means to make the rupee rarer in India than it was. But I will venture to submit to him that all the inconveniences which he has expounded at great length are due to this experimental practice. It has a terrible effect upon the minds of merchants, financiers, and all persons, native or English, who are interested in Indian commerce. They were entirely misled—I do not say by the Government intended to mislead—but the noble lord has explained how they understood what the Government intended to do; and when the Government did not ultimately do that which they had conceived they had a right to do, there was an uproar that the Government at home were forced to implore the Government of India to alter their course, and to take the measures which have landed us in the unfortunate position in which we stand to-day. Of course, it is very likely that people, especially people who are somewhat ignorant in the matter, will constantly misconceive the intentions and actions of the Government, but still that is part of the danger of experimental legislation, in wandering into unknown thickets and wilds of financial science. (Laughter.)

After some remarks by the Lord Chancellor, the Bill was read a second time, and also passed through its remaining stages.

Thursday, (December 21.)—The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the "East India Loan (£10,000,000) Bill" and four other Bills which had been passed by both Houses.

The House of Commons on Friday, December 15, went into committee on this Bill, which passed through committee without amendment.

On Monday, December 18, on the order for the third reading of the East India Loan (£10,000,000) Bill Mr. Courtney pointed out that the closing of the mints to the coinage of silver and the refusal of the Indian Government to sell their bills in India were not really connected as cause and effect, although they were consecutive in time. It had been alleged that the special committee on currency attempted to fix the value of the rupee at 1s. 4d., but he was able to state that no such dream ever entered their minds. They did not contemplate a rapid rise in the value of the rupee relative to the sovereign, but they thought a considerable time must elapse before the value rose at all. They were of opinion that the closing of the mints would arrest the depreciation of the rupee, and he believed that the Indian Government might by the free and open selling of their drafts have secured something like 1s. 3d. per rupee. If anything like that value could be obtained, the Government of India were unwise in refusing to sell their drafts and in borrowing in order to meet the demands made upon them in this country. He trusted that the Indian Government did not intend to impose an import duty on silver, and he asked for an assurance from Majesty's Government on this point. It appeared to him that the action of the Indian Government, though very intelligible, involved considerable risk, and he hoped the earliest opportunity would be taken to close off the gates to loan.

Mr. Chaplin condemned the policy of closing the mints that had necessitated the introduction of this measure. He did not, however, oppose the Bill, because the Chancellor of the Exchequer had told them that unless his proposals were accepted our great dependency could not meet its responsibilities and would be in danger of bankruptcy.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the Government took upon themselves, in conjunction with the Government of India, the entire responsibility of closing the mints, and they must decline to promote the wildest speculations on this subject by stating what they were likely to do in some possible contingency. With regard to the import of silver, it would, for reason which we had already stated be highly improper for him to make any statement on the point. Her majesty's Government, being satisfied that the preponderating weight of the opinion of the best informed authorities in India was in favour of the present proposal had sanctioned the experiment, in the hope and belief that it would be successful.

Sir J. Lubbock did not think they would be justified in opposing the Bill but remarked that the responsibility must rest with the Indian Government, who were running a terrible risk, and might land us in a national disaster. Mr. G. Russell, in defending the Bill, said the Indian Government had proceeded in a normal manner. After some remarks from Mr. A. Gibbs, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Macfarlane, and Sir J. Gorst,

Mr. Goschen urged that an import duty on silver might greatly aggravate some of the difficulties now existing in India.

The Bill was then read a third time.

FACTORY INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

On Tuesday, (December 19)—Mr. Provand asked the Under Secretary of State for India if he had yet received any factory inspectors' report from India, prepared under the new Factory Act became law, and if not, when he expected to receive them; and if he had yet received, or if not, when he expected to receive, a report from the mining inspector who went to India relating to the condition of labour and the employment of women in mines in India.

Mr. Russell: These reports have not yet been received. A telegram was sent to the Government of India last week asking when they might be expected. As soon as the reply is received I will let my hon. friend know.

AMBULANCE MANŒUVRES.

On Thursday, December 21. Mr. Alpheus Morton asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he would arrange for the Army medical officers and their men, stationed in India, to be put through a course of ambulance manœuvres annually similar to those promised by the Secrtary of State for War for the Home Army.

Mr. Russell: The Secretary of State for India will ascertain from the War Office the nature of the proposed special instruction in medical field duties, and will then forward the papers for the consideration of the Government of India.

THE AFGHAN ARRANGEMENT.

Mr. Samuel Smith asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the terms of the engagements recently entered into with his Highness the Ameer of Afghanistan, the territory which had come under British control considerably exceeds in area that of India, was under the Secretary of State, and, could papers with maps be laid before Parliament at an early date describing those territories respectively, also explaining the nature and method of control proposed to be exercised over the territory thus newly brought under the Indian Government.

Mr. Russell: The Secretary of State, as I mentioned last week (in reply to the honourable member for Central Hackney) is as yet in possession only of the heads, not the entries of the agreement which arrived at, and is not in a position consequently to give an answer to these questions.

Mr. G. Bowles asked whether the agreement embraced any question affecting the Afghan frontier on the Pamirs.

Mr. Russell: I would rather not answer any question until we have fuller particulars.

BOMBAY JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Under Secretary of State for India was aware that, on the retirement of the second judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, an outsider had been appointed, superseding Mr. Justice Kemball, the senior puisne judge at the time acted as first judge: and, if so, whether he would state on what grounds Mr. Cursetjee had been superseded.

Mr Russell: The Secretary of State is not aware of the retirement of the second judge of the Bombay Small Cause Court, or of any appointment to fill the vacancy; the appointment being within the discretion of the Government of Bombay. He is aware that the fact of Mr. Cursetjee's having acted as judge for short periods of time cannot be regarded as giving him necessarily a claim to the permanent appointment.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF.

Sir William Wedderburn asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether the attention of the Secretary of State for India had been drawn to a complaint in the Deccan Press that at Chupra, in Bengal, in a feral or rest-house endowed by a Jani Hindoo, and placed at the disposal of the authorities as a matter of courtesy, cows were slaughtered by the authorities for the famine relief, and hung up by the side of the main road in view of Hindoo passers-by; whether cow-riot trials were then pending in the local court; and, whether the Secretary of State would cause inquiry to be made.

Mr. Russell: The Secretary of State is not aware that any such complaint has been made but the question will be transmitted to India for such notice as the Government may find necessary.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE PETITION.

Mr. Samuel Smith asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether there was any truth in the statement which has appeared in the public Press, that official pressure has been brought to bear (in a number of cases with success) upon the Indian (Native) medical men in Bombay, who signed the petition to parliament against the opium traffic, to induce them to withdraw their names, and reasons to doubt the genuineness of the petition; and whether he was aware that a Parsee medical man in Bombay was a witness to the signatures of some of the medical practitioners.

Mr. Russell: The Secretary of State has no reason to think that official pressure has been brought to bear upon medical men in Bombay to lead them to recant the opinions they may have expressed regarding the opium traffic. He has said the deceased gentleman mentions was not addressed to the Secretary of State, nor has he seen the original document. But it has been specially brought to the notice of the Royal Commission on Opium, that Dr. Bhandarkar visit Bombay and will be able to verify the facts. The Secretary of State knows nothing as to the witnessing of the signature to this petition.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY BILLS.

Mr. Chaplin asked if the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the Secretary of State for India in refusing to take less than a minimum price for India Council bills had been acting upon the advice of the Indian Government or upon his own responsibility.

Mr. G. Russell: The Chancellor of the Exchequer has asked me to answer this question. The responsibility for this and for any action that may be taken in regard to Council bills necessarily rests with the Secretary of State in Council, but his action in not selling bills below a minimum was in accordance with the opinion of the Government of India.

Sir J. Gorst asked whether there had been any correspondence with the Government of India on the subject, and whether it could be laid on the table.

Mr. G. Russell replied thrt there had been correspondence, but he could not say whether it could be laid without consulting the Secretary of State.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Dec. 22.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J O Miller, B C S — Lt H C Holman, ISC
Mr W H Cobb, B C S — Lt H Bethune, R-C
Mr W F Palmer, B C S — Lt L N Leslie, ISC
Mr W A Fowler, M — Lt C M Carter, SC
Lt-Col R Channer, DSO, ISC — Brig-Surg-Lt-Col J H Newland, ISC
Lt-Col W Gregg, ISC — Bandt, ISC
Major G G Dobbs, Bo — Condr T Wilson, B

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr W R Hewitt, B L mo — Maj F Vetch, Welchman, ISC, till Nov 30, 1894
Mr F Trafford, B l mo — Capt P B Lindsell, ISC, 2 mos
Mr F Rawson, B, 2 mos — Lt J P Fitzroy Mullen, ISC, 6mos
Mr C G Bruce, ISC, till June 19, 1894 — Lt J H Pollard, ISC, 9 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr G A Sonpit, B — Lt-Col F C Maltby, ISC
Mr W E Green, B — Capt O H Morris, ISC
Mr H R Farmer, MCS — Lieut E de V Wintle, ISC
Mr A F Mitchell, Bo — Surg-Major R James, B
Mr J Gerrard, Bo — Surg-Major D Hare, B
Mr S R Nariman, Bo — Lieut T J Walker, RIM

INDIA OFFICE DEC. 19.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services, and admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Governments in India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors—Capt L M M Hall, J B Woon, and W F Mackenzie.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut A B Longden, from the Royal Warwickshire Regt, dated Dec 25, 1891, but to rank from July 5, 1892; Lieut F C Prince, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, dated March 1, 1892, but to rank from Feb 22, 1890; Second Lieut L E Fagan, from the Royal Lancaster Regt; Lieut G A Becher, from the Norfolk Regt, dated March 14, 1892, but to rank from Oct 21, 1891; Lieut R L Carnegy from the Border Regt, dated March 22, 1892, but to rank from Dec 17, 1891; Second Lieut L T Hay, from the Border Regt; Second Lieut S D B Ketchen, from the Seaforth Highlanders; Second Lieut H B Rattray, from the Deroyshire Regt; to be Lieutenant—Lieut F W Prince, from the Dublin Fusiliers; Second Lieut E M Lang, from the Royal Artillery; Second Lieut A W Pearson, from the Lincolnshire Regt; Second Lieut H Forbes, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers; Lieut W J Prentis, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, dated June 28, 1892, but to rank from May 2, 1892.

INDIAN MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Majors A J Willcocks, M D, H K M'Kay, and F R Swaine to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Surgeon-Captains P Nixon, M D, and J B Gibbons, D St John D Grant and D G Crawford to be Surgeon-Majors.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Lieut-Colonels D Sinclair and J North to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Surgeon-Major H Allison, M D, and T J H Wilkins to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Surgeon-Captains A A Costa, R B Roe, J Smyth, MD, H Greany, M D, and E P Youngerman to be Surgeon Majors.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Major M L Bartholomeuas to be Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel.

MADRAS SUBORDINATE MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Apothecary, First Grade, I M'Dermott, to be Senior Apothecary, Second Grade, ranking as Honorary Lieutenant.

The Queen has approved of the restoration from the Half-Pay List of Lieut H G Brown (Indian Staff Corps).

The Queen has also approved of the transfer to the Half-pay List of Lieut-Colonel E J Forbes (Indian Staff Corps).

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of Lieut-Colonel H Howell and Major H N Webb (Indian Staff Corps); Lieut-Colonel A J Stead, M S C (Bengal Infantry); Veterinary Lieut-Colonel F G Shaw (Madras Veterinary Establishment).

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments in India:—Lieut-Colonel R A Prideaux, Bombay Infantry, Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, to be Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, vice Colonel W Hogg; Hallett, whose tenure of appointment has expired; Captain W Lambert, Indian Staff Corps, to be an Assistant Judge-Advocate-General, vice Lieut-Colonel Prideaux; Captain E O'Leary, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be Inspector of Army Signalling, Bengal, vice Major E G F Hamilton, whose tenure of appointment has expired; Major E A Young, Indian Staff Corps, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal Establishment, vice Major C W Mills, D S O, who has resigned; Lieut-Colonel H S Browning, Fife Brigade, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal Establishment, vice Major O E M Davies, who has vacated; Captain C Stevenson, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Madras Establishment, vice Captain G A F Evans, who has vacated.

The following appointments have been made to the Personal Staff of the Commander in Chief, Bombay:—Captain H R Sandeman, R A, to be Military Secretary; Captain R S Rait, R A, to be Aide-de-Camp; Lieut C G Bayliss, Indian Staff Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp.

THE ARDLAMONT MYSTERY.

TRIAL OF MONSON.

The evidence given on Dec. 15 at Edinburgh, in the trial of Mr. A. J. Monson for the murder of Lieutenant Hambrough, related to the attempted insurance on the life of the deceased and the financial position of the prisoner. Besides the insurance in a New York office for 10,000*l*., which was effected, the prisoner attempted to insure the same life in two British offices for 50,000*l*., but failed, because the offices were not satisfied of Mrs. Monson's "insurable interest" in the deceased. Mr. Tottenham, a financial agent in London, said he had financed the prisoner, and advanced money to young Hambrough, which he was to be repaid, with interest, when the deceased came of age. This witness said the prisoner was under the impression that the assignment to Mrs. Monson of the policy for 10,000*l*. was valueless.

On Dec. 16 Major Hambrough, father of the deceased, gave evidence as to the distrust created in his mind respecting Monson by the latter's conduct of certain financial arrangements, and said he repeatedly appealed to his son to return to his parents. Witness narrated the accused's version of the fatality. The cross-examination was directed to showing that the Major received monetary assistance from Monson. Mr. Asher, a solicitor, who had been consulted by Major Hambrough, admitted that one of the reasons the father wanted the son to come home was that there was a scheme for insuring his life and thus raising money.

The trial was resumed on Dec. 18, when several witnesses gave evidence in regard to the negotiations in which the prisoner took part for the purchase of Major Hambrough's life interest in the estates of his son. Evidence was also adduced to show that the missing man Cowie was living in August last in Pimlico as a member of a family named Davis, and that he was in company with the prisoner at the Hotel Metropole on June 30.

The case for the prosecution was closed on Dec. 19, several police witnesses being examined in regard to the various "productions" in the case. The brother of the accused Scotch doctor was also called, and questioned as to his brother's absence, but would only say that he had gone away for a holiday, and that his family thought he had taken a voyage to Australia.

THE DEFENCE.

The hearing of evidence for the defence was begun. The first witness was Harold Marr Carter, solicitor, of Leeds, who was employed by Mr. Monson as to the purchase of the Hambrough estates. He cited a number of figures to show that after making all deductions Colonel Hambrough had a revenue of 940*l*. from the Hambrough estate, apart from the Pipewell Hall estates. The witness's firm were quite aware of Major Hambrough's pecuniary position, and thought that he was quite capable of getting sufficient money to carry this through. They were satisfied that the proposed purchase of the Hambrough estates was "bona fide." The witness gave evidence in great detail as to the subsequent negotiations in regard to the estates and the insurance of young Hambrough's life, stating that Monson acted throughout not on his own account, but as agent for Major Hambrough, and expressing the opinion that the arrangements proposed by Monson were fair and feasible. Cecil Hambrough seemed to understand perfectly well the significance of the proposals for the sale, at least, the object in view—and the witness never saw him take a different view from Monson. On the most favourable computation, if everybody had lived, Monson would only have got 11,000*l*., while Cecil Hambrough would have got 67,000*l*.

Dr. G. W. Hambleton, 23 York Street, Portman Square, London, gave evidence corroborating parts of the previous witness's evidence.

Edith Hiram, the governess, said she entered the service of Mrs. Monson four years and a-half ago, and she was still living with Mrs. Monson. Hambrough's relations with Mr. Monson were the friendliest. Scott came to Ardlamont on August 8. She saw him first at dinner at eight o'clock. No other stranger was present; Hambrough was not present. Scott did not put on evening dress for dinner, though it was the habit of the house. She heard nothing of the boat accident the next morning afterwards. That day she went with Mrs. Monson to Glasgow, shopping. They got back to Tighnabruaich about seven. Mr. Monson met them at the pier, and they then proceeded to Kames. After leaving Kames for Ardlamont Monson said, "Hambrough has met with an accident." Mrs. Monson said, "Is it serious?" Mr. Monson said, "He is dead." Nothing more was said. The news distressed them very much. Cecil Hambrough had often spoken to her of Monson's kindness. One Sunday, at Riseley Hall, he said he should never forget Mr. Monson's kindness—no other man would have done as he had done. Witness had kept him, he added, all this time without payment. She signed the proposal of insurance on Mr. Hambrough's life as one of the friends who knew him. She certainly did not describe herself as Butler. When Major Hambrough came down to Ardlamont he shook Mrs. Monson's hands, and remarked that he was very sorry for all that had taken place. He said he was quite satisfied. The witness said Scott arrived on the Tuesday night. Monson was from home from Monday till Tuesday afternoon. She could not say where he was. She did not think Scott was of the same social position as Monson and Cecil Hambrough. She thought he was a Londoner.

Lieutenant W. F. E. Massey, of the 3rd West York Militia, said he went to Ardlamont on Aug. 11. He heard of the accident first on the steamer, and the other officers were there. Their first idea was to turn, but afterwards they changed their minds, and waited till after the funeral. Monson seemed very distressed by the death of Hambrough. There was no shooting on the estate for ten days after the accident.

On Dec. 20 Dr. Hay, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University of St. Andrews, and Dr. Gordon Sanders, of Edinburgh, said they had visited Ardlamont, and had made experiments with models and dead animals. They were unable to understand the fatality being delivered about an arm's length from Lieutenant Hambrough, and that the gun might have been discharged when it was in the deceased's hand. Another expert said the shot could not have been discharged at a greater distance than two feet. This man, who was a factor and shooting agent, said he had fired through his wife's hair at a distance of two feet to ascertain if the powder caused singeing. He considered that the deceased was not to blame for less in handling a gun that he observed to his fore man that he would certainly kill some one. The trial was again adjourned.

On the 21st at Edinburgh the evidence in the case was concluded. The solicitor-general summed up the case for the prosecution in a masterly speech, which lasted for six hours and had not concluded when the Court rose. After showing the hopelessly involved condition in which the Monsons were placed, the Solicitor General examined the evidence as to the boating accident, and distinctly charged Monson with an attempt to murder the young man on the evening preceding the catastrophe. He then came to the shooting and the finding of the body. Photographs indicate the evidence marshalled against the prisoner under this head:—

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE BEFORE THE JURY.

Two of them carried guns, Monson and Hambrough, one a 12-bore gun, the other a 20-bore. Scott had no gun. At nine o'clock, or shortly before, Cecil Hambrough was found dead, killed by a gunshot wound. Murder or accident, there were only two alternatives for them to choose. He died from an accidental shot from his own gun, or he was murdered. The alternatives of suicide, or an accidental shot by Monson, were excluded from the case. The first thing for the jury to grasp was the exact character of the ground, and methodically Mr. Asher went over the different points marked in the official plan. Having thoroughly acquainted themselves with the character of the ground, the first question for them to determine was, Where was the body found? Was it on the dyke or in the ditch? Consistently Monson had made the statement, made at its writing and made it verbally to numerous witnesses that had been called, that the body was found in the ditch. Was that statement true? If not true why was it made? Every man in the vicinity agreed that there were no traces in the ditch of the body having been dragged through it. The moor having got about that Hambrough had fallen into the ditch, doubtless in consequence of Monson's assertions, search was made and no broken ferns or stains of blood could be found. Even Dr. Ewa the expert called for the defence, had accepted as indisputable, guided by the instructions of the advisers of the prisoners, the statement that the body was found, not in the ditch, but on the dyke. Had Dr. Ewa a reasonable ground for believing that the body was found in the ditch, would he not have examined these and constructed a theory to account for the accident there? Nothing of the sort had been done. The next question to determine was what gun Hambrough was shot with. There was no serious dispute about this; he was shot with the twelve-bore gun and with a No. 5 cartridge, as the pellets in the head proved.

THE EVIDENCE AS TO THE GUNS.

The 12-bore gun was usually carried by Monson, but doubt had been cast whether each man carried his own gun. Among the many curious things they were asked by the defence to believe was that by a strange coincidence the men had changed guns immediately before the death of one of them. Had the gun been left beside the body the inquiry might have been over in an hour. In his defence Monson said he immediately called at the offices for help. He did nothing of the kind. He left his friend after carefully taking not only his own gun, but the gun of his friend. Was it possible to get rid of one gun but the gun? The guns were carried past the offices and carefully deposited in the smoking-room. The cartridges of both were removed, and after that process had the satisfaction of evidence, then, and not till then, did he inform others of the catastrophe. One would have thought, had it been an accident, that Monson would have said he wished to God he had not changed guns with Hambrough or that the accident might then never have happened. But he made no suggestion yet that any change of guns had occurred. To the doctor, who was entitled to the most minute details, he had also said nothing of any change of guns. On the contrary he directly represented to the doctor that both he and Hambrough were carrying their own guns, and he directly misrepresented that Hambrough was shot with his own gun. He followed up that misrepresentation by others to the Procurator Fiscal, both about the gun and about the insurance, asserting, that it was the lad's father who had effected the insurance, and that the amount was only15,000*l*. It was only when the Fiscal insisted on taking away the gun that did the deed for the purposes of investigation that Monson, knowing the pellets in the head must prove that it was the 12-bore gun admitted that it was his own gun, the 12-bore gun, with which Hambrough was shot, and then set up the story of the change of guns. If the 12-bore gun was in Monson's hands that morning and not in Hambroughs, then it was no longer a matter of doubt whether Monson shot the lad or not; it was a matter of down-right certainty that he did; for the pellets in the brain were the pellets of a No. 5 cartridge, and the No. 5 cartridges would only fit the 12-bore gun.

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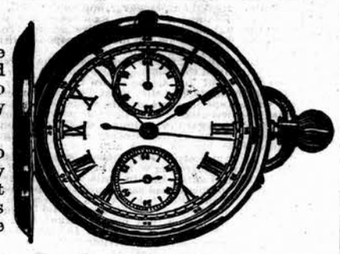

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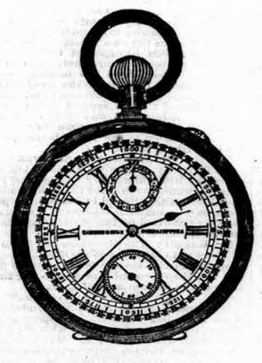

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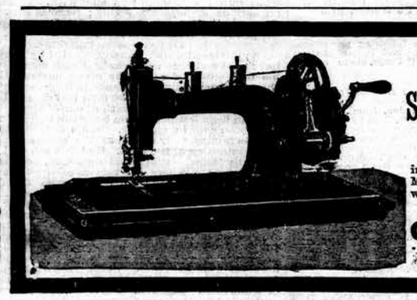

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